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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 68—

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

SAFEGUARDS ARE OPEN TO FURTHER DISCUSSION.

VICEROY REPUDIATES BENN-SANKEY TERMS?

Hindu-Muslim Unity In Sight.

Viceroy To Write Again To Gandhiji.

(From Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 22. I understand that Gandhiji had a long interview with the Viceroy with reference to his letter of the 11th. The result of the conference is said to be satisfactory, inasmuch as the Viceroy is understood to have given assurance that the question of safeguards will be open for discussion. What form this assurance will take is not known, but it appears that Gandhiji may get a letter from the Viceroy to this effect.

Gandhiji, I understand, also insisted that the work of the Federal Structure Committee should not commence in London until a discussion takes place in India.

MUSLIM LEADERS' CONFABULATIONS END SUCCESSFULLY.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy today held an informal meeting at the Viceroy's House of those of the delegates to the Round Table Conference who are at present in Delhi; 33 delegates were present, of whom a considerable number were representatives of Indian States.

At His Excellency's invitation Sir Hugh Cocks, Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya also attended the meeting. The discussions, which were private and informal, were confined to exploring the question of the future procedure for the Round Table Conference and invited information both as to the steps taken or contemplated in non-official quarters towards this end and as to the views and wishes of the delegates in regard to further procedure.

GENERAL AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the informal conference of Mussalmans of all schools of thought, has held three sittings and discussed all questions relating to measures and methods of Muslim representation in the various legislatures and allied subjects pertaining to the future constitution of India.

An agreement has been reached on several points but some differences still remain to be adjusted. The Committee believe that a settlement can be arrived at after further consideration of the matter and accordingly has recommended that a Conference of representative Mussalmans be convened immediately for the purpose.

To-day's discussion among Muslim leaders shows that two schools of thought out of three have more or less accommodated themselves and that an agreement has been reached between the schools of thought led by Dr. Ansari and Mr. Shaikat Ali on all points, including joint electorates, except that while the former is reported to take its stand on the Nehru Report Basis, the latter would have it on a basis of reservation of seats.

AWAITING CENSUS.

Some Muslim politicians are anxiously waiting for the census returns showing communal proportion of the population.

There were informal conferences to-day at the residences of the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Nawab of Bhopal. The chief topic of discussion in Congress circles here to-day is the Bhagat Singh issue and its likely reaction on the Karachi Congress. —A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI ON "LIFE AND DEATH QUESTION"

Kilafat Committee Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 22. Maulana Shaikat Ali wires an urgent meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on the 4th April at Maulana Shaikat Ali's house, 23, Daryaganj, at 10 a.m. to consider the date of the annual Khilafat Conference and other important matters.

All members are earnestly requested to attend the important sessions of the All-India Muslim Conference will also be held at the same time, when questions of life and death of Muslims will be considered and a plan for future work will be made.

The Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee will meet on April 3rd in the morning, at the same place.

NEXT CONGRESS AT SHOLAPUR?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 21. Maharashtra Provincial Executive Committee met on Friday and elected Mrs. Liliavali Munshi, Messrs. Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, Hari Vithal Tulpule, Gulabchand Doshi Jabirali and Vithal Krishna Joshi on the All-India Congress Committee in place of the members who had resigned their seats.

It was unanimously decided to

A. I. C. C. Meeting On March 25.

DELHI, Mar. 21. The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held on 25th March and not on 24th as previously announced. —A. P.

invite the next Congress Session to Sholapur.

Twenty delegates were elected. The President was authorised to fill in vacancies from districts. Delegates are being informed of their election.

All-India Congress Committee members' certificates and delegates' certificates will be had from the Secretary, Maharashtra Committee at Karachi Delegates' camp.

AGRA RETURNING TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

71 ARRESTS MADE FOR RIOTING.

AGRA, March 20. The situation is now well under control. False rumours are being successfully counteracted. Normal conditions are expected to be restored by this evening. The arrests are proceeding. Seventy-one persons were arrested yesterday. —A. P.

AMBASSADOR OF UNITY.



Mahatma Gandhi is now ceaselessly working for unity among communities and parties.

EXPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Scindia's Fleet Ready

KARACHI, Mar. 22.

Messrs. the Scindia Steam Navigation Company have offered to place their fleet at the disposal of the proposed Central Organisation for the re-export of foreign cloth from India. Scindia's vessels will carry foreign cloth to any ports they at present serve. Babu Shivprasad Gupta arrived here this morning. —A. P.

Abandon All Rejoicing!

BHAGAT SINGH'S LIFE IS IN DANGER MAHATMA'S WIRE TO KARACHI CONGRESS

Ban On Protest Meetings With Lathi Sequel?

KARACHI, March 22. Under the hands of an army of workmen ceaselessly at work for the last fortnight the Congress Nagar is rapidly taking shape. Over what was a barren parched plain a busy Congress encampment is springing up complete with miniature gardens struggling here and there through hard sunbaked earth. Preparations have progressed with setbacks and frequent alterations.

ALL DEMONSTRATIONS ABANDONED.

Till the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was definitely reached work went languidly along in an atmosphere of uncertainty but since the agreement was signed arrangements were pushed through with vigour till yesterday when Mahatma Gandhi's telegram was received, suggesting abandonment of demonstrations in view of the imminence of Bhagat Singh's execution. The Reception Committee accordingly has given up the idea of the procession which was to have been attended by many spectacular features including a 24 horse drawn carriage to take the President to camp. The Municipal address to Sardar Patel has also been given up as well as the triumphal arches along route of procession.

YOUTHS WILL NOT HAVE IT. More serious however than these outward effects of Bhagat Singh's news is its influence on leftist Congressmen and youths. Already telegrams have been sent on behalf of the Punjab Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Secretary A. I. Naujawan Bharat Sabha to the Viceroy and Gandhiji urging commutation of the sentence of Bhagat Singh and declaring no peace would be acceptable to youths if Bhagat Singh is not released. The Sabha has also decided to take out a procession on the 23 and 24 March protesting against sentence and

TO CO-OPERATE OR NOT TO CO-OPERATE?

Karachi Congress Decision Hangs On Bhagat Singh's Fate

KARACHI, March 22.

Bhagat Singh's fate is the topic whereon public attention in the Karachi Congress Camp is focussed. All sorts of rumours are circulated in the city. One unfounded report, which is being canvassed not only in the Congress Nagar, but in tramcars, and buses in the city is that, if the execution does take place, the Congress will not hold its session. Another report has it that the execution has been postponed by a month and half. In any event it is learned that the lead that the opening addresses to the Congress session will give is certain to undergo drastic alteration if the sentence on Bhagat Singh is executed before the Congress meets.

In fact one of two principal addresses which are ready have been held over and will not be printed until definite news with regard Bhagat Singh is available. This address it is stated has been prepared on the assumption that the sentence on Bhagat Singh will be commuted and taking this as a sign of "change of heart" on Government's part this understood have recommended participation in the further work of Round Table Conference but if the news of imminence of execution is confirmed the address will entirely be recast. A large number of Congressmen are urging rejection of any form of co-operation with the Conference. —A. P. Special.

REPEAL OF DECREES IN SPAIN

Thrilling Court Martial Of Republican Leaders

DEFENCE SPEECH IS AN ATTACK ON PRESENT REGIME

LONDON, March 22.

Madrid. — A decree raising the censorship and re-establishing constitutional guarantees is formally published. The Cabinet has also decided to repeal decrees promulgated under Gen. Primo De Rivera's dictatorship regarding jurisdiction of military and naval tribunals.

There were remarkable scenes at the court-martial of the dozen eminent Republican leaders who were signatories to the notorious December manifesto, including ex-Minister Zarrora, Don Miguel Maura, brother of present Labour Minister, Fernando de Los Rios, Professor of Madrid University. When the prisoners entered, the public respectfully stood up. When the court made appearance nobody stirred. Osorio Gallardo, one of most brilliant barristers, made a speech for the defence, sounding more like an attack on the present regime.

The trial is expected to end to-morrow. The verdict will be published few days later. —Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET MINISTERS TO BE TRIED

Concerned In Financial Scandal.

LONDON, March 21.

Reuter's Paris correspondent cables that Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into Oustic Financial scandal has recommended that Senator Raoul Peret, ex-Minister of Finance, Rene Besnard, formerly Ambassador at Rome and Gaston Vidale, and Albert Favre, formerly Under Secretary of State, should be tried by a Senate sitting as High Court, in connection with the scandal.

The precise charge has not yet been defined, but it will be based on the allegation that they took illegal advantage of their Ministerial position to further certain financial interests. —Reuter.

PACIFIC LINER RUNS ASHORE.

"She Is Badly Holed"

Canadian Pacific liner Mont Clare ran ashore in Firth of Clyde in a dense fog. It is feared she is badly holed. Lifeboats have landed two hundred passengers. —Reuter.

Mont Clare's Passengers' Plight

It was terrible horror coming for three hundred passengers on Mont Clare, arriving from St. Johns, feeling its way up Clyde in thick fog.

Passengers gathering their belongings in preparation for landing were thrown off their feet by a sharp jerk. They attempted to rush lifeboats, but the Captain and the crew tactfully checked incipient panic and landed everybody without casualty on rocky island of Cumbrae where after waterless sojourn of some hours they were transferred to main and and thence to Glasgow.

Eight tugs are standing by the damaged liner, which the receding tide has left marooned on rocks. —Reuter.

SCOTLAND WINS CALCUTTA CUP

LONDON, March 21. In Rugby International Murrayfield Scotland beat England by 23 points to 19, thus winning the Calcutta Cup. —Reuter.

SAVE BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES

Nation-Wide Sympathy For The Condemned Youths

HARKISHEN'S IMPENDING DOOM: FATHER'S APPEAL FOR INTERVIEW

BOMBAY TO OBSERVE "BHAGAT SINGH DAY" TO-DAY.

MADRAS, Mar. 21.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee passed a resolution this afternoon expressing the opinion that in order to facilitate wholehearted acceptance by the country and the Congress of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, it was essential that the execution of the death sentence on Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru should be stayed and that with a view to creating a proper peaceful atmosphere, their death sentences should be commuted.

The Committee then filled up vacancies in the All-India Congress Committee caused by the resignation of some members and elected delegates to the Congress.

A large number of Congressmen including Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Prakasam, Nagaswara Rao, Editor of "Andhra Patrika", Dr. U. Rama Rao and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, are expected to arrive in Bombay to-night en route to Karachi. —A. P.

SARDAR BHAGAT SINGH.



India is observing to-day Bhagat Singh Day. All appeals to Viceroy for mercy have been fruitless.

"Bhagat Singh Day" In Bombay To-day

To-day (Monday) will be observed as "Bhagat Singh Day". A procession will start from the Azad Maidan at 5 p. m. and march to Chhatrapati where a public meeting will be addressed by prominent Congress leaders.

BOMBAY STUDENTS SYMPATHY FOR BHAGAT SINGH & COMRADES

The School Students' General Union and Vanar Sena Board have decided to observe to-day (Monday) as "Bhagat Singh Day". A huge procession of students will start from Angre's Wadi, Girgaum at 11 a. m. Students are requested to muster strong.

Vanar Sena and Mrugendra Sena should be present at 10 a. m. at the office of the Union.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

LONDON, March 22.

Berlin. — The statement giving particulars of the Austro-German economic agreement mentioned yesterday says that both Governments are ready similarly to negotiate with any other European State at latter's desire. Both the countries will introduce like customs tariff and like customs law which can only be amended on agreed basis. No duties can be levied on goods between Austria and Germany, but certain specific goods shall be provisionally subjected to them. Both customs administrations will remain completely independent.

The treaty is terminable at years' notice after three years duration. The agreement applies to trade between Austria and Germany and trade with third parties. —Reuter.

LONDON, March 21. Montevideo. — Prince of Wales and Prince George landed in harbour at 1 p. m. —Reuter.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH TO RE-OPEN

Swaraj Classes Include Politics And Satyagraha

AHMEDABAD, March 22. The Gujarat Vidyapith, founded by Mahatma Gandhi, the professors and scholars of which joined the civil disobedience movement in a body and which was temporarily closed as a consequence will re-open shortly.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS. It will hold new classes under the name of Swaraj classes with the purpose of imparting training which should be useful in the event of either "war" (satyagraha) or peace. The life of the College, as such, to last until the attainment of final peace. Students above the age of sixteen who know the three R's will be admitted and no fees will be charged.

The subjects taught will include politics including Constitutions, Indian economics including rural economy, modern literature, the philosophy of Satyagraha and crafts such as hand-spinning and carpentry. —A. P.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclassified replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—TYPIST to work at his own place. State age, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 783. Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED—ENGINEERS, Overseers, Doctors, Law Graduates, Graduates, Clerks to consult enclosing stamp with GOODWIN & CO., Delhi.

WANTED—CLERKS, OVERSEERS, LAW GRADUATES, DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, STENOGRAPHERS to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.

WANTED—INSPECTORS on fixed salary from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 150/- to organise our Benefit Scheme of Rs. 2/- per month. Persons with wide influence and business experience preferred. Apply to THE ALL-INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD., Benefit Department, Patna.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD., 10 per cent. Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal).

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS on allowance and commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes, for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING AND INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

WANTED for the Ismailia High School, Bombay, one SCIENCE and one ARTS GRADUATE'S mother tongue Gujarati, salary according to qualifications, second class passage back to India and 3 months leave on half pay after completion 4 years' tour of service. Agreement Essential. Apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, The Ismailia Education Board, P. O. Box No. 115, Bombay.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK, LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal).

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, qualified as L. C. P. S. to work in a private dispensary in the mofussil from April 1. Apply stating terms to Box No. 775. Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED—By an old established advertising concern, CAPABLE CANVASSEER for securing Advertisements on decent pay and commission. Apply to Box No. 770. Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED—A L. C. P. S. for Municipal Dispensary. Apply stating terms and experience to PRESIDENT, Borsad Municipality, District Kaira.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG LADY at present in Europe, would like position as COMPANION or SECRETARY to high class Indian lady. Has had experience. Apply Box No. 766. Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Good AIRY ROOMS in the Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street. Apply, the MANAGER, Bombay 2.

TO BE LET—A BUNGLOW with compound, at Chaupatty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.

Educational

WANTED—CLERKS and STUDENTS to qualify themselves for highly-paid appointments as Accountants for various services. We teach by Post for all examinations. Best results guaranteed with small fees. Apply for free Prospectus No. 145 with Calendar, 1931 to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

EARN Touch Typewriting in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS all makes for Lowest Cash or Easy Monthly Payment Plan. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.

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CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.

If you want to earn thousands get Prof. SHROFF'S Forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Fingerprint", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisements columns.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS & PROPERTY OWNERS. WANTED by a big fleet of transporters job for filling-in either in Bombay or Suburbs. Any big quantity will be executed PROMPTLY. Apply to Box No. 777. Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 23rd, March 1931, at 11 O'clock (S.T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay, 21st March 1931.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Offices of Messrs. CHUBB GAGRAT & GHASVALA, Solicitors will be removed from Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to 80-84, ESPLANADE ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CURRENCY BANK on and from MONDAY, the 30th March, 1931.

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF CANNANORE

O. S. No. 658 of 1930.
KUNIKATTI PATTANAYAK RAMMUNNI Plaintiff.
MULLANTE AMBASSALI and 14 others Defendants.
TAKE NOTICE that in the above suit the Court has ordered substituted service on 4th defendant Mullante Mariyambu and the suit stands posted to 2nd April, 1931.

P. KANNAN, Vakil for Plaintiff.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of THE WHITTLE SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD. (In Liquidation).

Nos. 2 & 3 situated at Broach.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company has obtained the permission of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, to put to public auction sale the Mills of the above Company Nos. 2 & 3 comprising of Leasehold and Freehold Land, Buildings, Machinery, (25,888 Spindles and 712 Looms) etc., on Thursday the 2nd April, 1931, at 3 p.m. at Ahmedabad, in the District Court Buildings 3rd wing in his office.

The conditions of sale will be read out at the time of auction. Person or persons whose bid is accepted by the Official Liquidator will have to deposit forthwith a sum of 25 per cent of the bid by a cheque in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, or by Government Paper of the market value equivalent to 25 per cent of the purchase price endorsed in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Mills will be sold subject to reserve bid of Rs. 5,00,000 and the confirmation of the same by the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Official Liquidator (Vendor) reserves the right to withdraw the lot any time before the same is actually sold without giving any reason.

The above property of the Company is in the possession of the Official Liquidator. Inspection of the property can be had, by previous appointment with the undersigned. Conditions of sale and particulars of property can be had from the undersigned.

The sale when confirmed by the District Judge finally will be free from any encumbrance.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA, Official Liquidator, The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation), District Court, Buildings, Ahmedabad, 20th March, 1931.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 2480 of 1929.
EBRAHIM ESUFALLY PAPER of Surat Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Horvad Jampa Bazar, Surat. Plaintiff.

Versus
HATIMBHAI GULAM HUSEIN & BROTHERS, a firm carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Judge's order for sale, dated the 30th day of January, 1931, put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in his Office, at the High Court House, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the moveable property consisting of goods, stock-in-trade fittings and fixtures in the godowns of the within named Defendants at Arthur Road and Janikar Street and in their shop at Nagdevi Street, said to be in possession of (1) Madhavji Jangam, (2) Damodar Madhavji, (3) Ramdas Madhavji, and (4) Bhagwandas Madhavji as the Mortgagees thereof and attached under Warrant of attachment dated the 25th day of March, 1930, under Order XXI Rule 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the Purchase moneys against the amount due under the Decree herein subject to the provision of Section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The costs of and incidental to this application and order are to be costs in the execution proceedings.

The price of the bid will have to be paid at the time of the sale. For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys, situated at 38, Nausabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 70 of 1931.

ANANDRAI M. MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper in the Bombay Suburban District. Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) DR. TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz, in the Bombay Suburban District; (2) AKBERALI SHEIK KAMRUDDIN, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 28, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

Dr. TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALA, The first defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover the sums of Rupees 17,663-13-3 and Rs. 6,445-11-6 with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, from the 8th day of January, 1931, costs and interest on judgment and that in default of payment of the same by a date to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, the properties mentioned in the Plaintiff may be sold, for Receiver costs and other reliefs. You are HEREBY REQUIRED to appear in this Hon'ble Court on the 8th day of April, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) and that if you fail to appear on the said day in person or by Advocate instructed by an Attorney of this Court the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 20th day of Mar. 1931.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKAL & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAILJI TYEBJI, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure now redeemed from the cess payable thereon situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, One Hundred and Seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1388-1389, New No. 8551, Old Survey No. 1122, and New Survey No. 4411, and Cadastral Survey No. 4221 of Bhuleswar Division together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon as assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7043 and Taxes Nos. 27-27-48-50-52-54-56-58 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bachu Miya Mukri and on or towards the South by Bapty Road.

Dated this 20th day of Mar. 1931.

LAM & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

WANTED

Agents and Canvassers

On Rupees Fifty per month with Commission and Cash Bonus for securing Life Insurance business. Best chance for spare time workers. Special terms for Chief Agents. Apply or see personally to Mr. T. S. RAO, C/O Messrs. C. 132, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. The V.K. Insurance Co. Ltd., Baroda.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABAI, widow of Haji Esmail Haji Mahomed has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance and otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tenth Kamathipura Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1893. Street number formerly 52 and now 25 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4355 to 4358, New No. 10896, Old Survey Nos. 3900 to 3902, 3899 and New Survey No. 6694-6695 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 503 in the Byulla Division and containing by admeasurement 55 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the property of Kamath Lingoo, on the West by the property Sambho Malleo, on the North by the Tenth Kamathipura Street and on the South by Sweet's passage.

PATHARE & LILADHAR, Purchaser's Attorneys.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Maikhand Jethaji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Ahmed Sahet Bin Haji Mahomed Abdulla Faki, Mahomed Hussein Bin Haji Mahomed Abdulla Faki, Mahomed Yuseof Bin Haji Mahomed Abdulla Faki, Abdul Latif Bin Haji Mahomed Abdulla Faki, and Mahomedally Bin Haji Mahomed Abdulla Faki, the Mortgagees under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Deed of Mortgage dated 15th November 1923 and further Charge dated 20th January 1925, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Monday the 23rd March 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and ground Rent Land lying and being at Bapoo Khote Street containing 200 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other Land under Old No. 971-972 New No. 8145, Old Survey No. 1261 and New Survey No. 1224 together with the dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5910 and Street Nos. 15 and 21 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2709 of Bhuleswar Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Auctioneers for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—O—

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "West View" 1st Floor, near Ordinance Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, valuable household furniture, such as dining table, sideboards, chairs, dinner wagon, sweet-toned cottage piano, drawing room suites, show cases, cabinets, writing tables, bookcases, armchairs, dressing tables, tea-boys, hat-stand, glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, etc.

The property of H. G. Nicker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property on view three days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

EXCELSION THEATRE

6-15 and 10 P. M.



EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P. M.

FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE OPERA

BRIDE OF THE REGIMENT

Featuring VIVIANNE SEGAL, WALTER PIDGEON

Her Bridegroom's Life Or Her Own Disgrace Which Should She Choose.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30 and 10 P. M.

UNIVERSAL'S WONDER PICTURE

"BROADWAY"

featuring GLEN TRYON, MYRNA KENNEDY.

The Sensational All-talking Singing, Dancing Spectacle.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p. m.

The beauty of an old master—the stark vengeance of the middle ages—the tenderness of eternal love!

JACK HOLT

"THE TIGRESS"

A subtle, charming breath of the open country—a visit to a gypsy camp woven into a tense, gripping romance.

Also 2 Two-reeler Comedy.

Remondons Rush!

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAMON NOVARRO

The great golden-voiced lover



RAMON NOVARRO and DOROTHY JORDAN in "CALL OF THE FLESH"

CALL OF THE FLESH

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING MARVEL

Acclaimed by Enthusiastic Audiences as a rare treat of Singing and dancing with the most gripping, poignant pieces of Dramatic Action.

DO NOT MISS IT.

P. A. T. H. E.

CINEMA

Lamington Road, Phone 41561.

SECOND WEEK

Daily at 6-30 and 10. PROGRAMME.

The greatest of all fun talkies.

LESLIE HENSON

with HEATHER THATCHER

"A WARM CORNER"

10,000 feet of film with a laugh in every foot. 100 o/o TALKING 100 o/o COME AND SEE

A NAUGHTY HUSBAND'S SINS COME HOME TO ROOST

LESLIE HENSON

has an India-Rubber face See his seven dials in

"A WARM CORNER"

Also MICKEY MOUSE and SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN in

Pathe Super Sound Gazette

Rialto Talkies

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

The Universal Sensational Talkie Thriller.



ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Don't Fail to See the Mightiest War Drama ever Screened in the Age of History.

The Picture that received the award for the best Picture of 1930.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of one lot English brand new boiler tubes, iron and steel bars, nuts, bolts, drill machine, one lot new fire bricks and bars, scrap iron and sundry articles, etc. TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) by the order of the Secretary, The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd. at their godown at 149, Feroz Road.

Goods on view.



When Children Night Distasteful Laxatives

Give the little folks "Teen-a-mint." They'll chew these candy-coated tablets with the same eager pleasure as they chew any other dainty gum confection.

No disappointing taste to turn them against future doses—just the delightful flavor of fresh mint and a good chew afterwards.

Remember this: "Teen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children—and yet so completely effective that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At All Druggists.



Teen-a-mint
The Cheering LAXATIVE

SAHARA BLADES.

For Gillette Type Safety Razors with wide and keen cutting edges. Every Blade sold under Money Back Guarantee.



SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay
Stockists:—Akbarali, Gombosi,
Street, Bombay; Perry and Co.
Grant Road, Bombay; Benga
Commercial Agency, Sutar Chow
Bombay No. 2; National Store
K. K. Irani, Shah and Co. Sitaras
Building, Bombay.

WONDERS OF TYPEWRITERS.

Ready For Sale.

Many Typewriter dealers and
united concerns purchase our
typewriters and duplicators and
words of satisfaction.
Repairing, Duplicating and
type-copying a specialty.
BOMBAY TYPEWRITING
INSTITUTION.

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SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY

THE FOREMOST
INDIAN
MANUFACTURERS
OF COMPLETE
ICE MILL PLANTS
WORKS SHIMAMUN
DIST. TRAM
OFFICE:—
62, BROADWAY ST.
BOMBAY.
AGENTS:—
G. G. DANDEKAR & CO.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

1927 Against 1931.

CAUTION TO BUYERS.

COTTON.

The upward trend of cotton prices since the middle of December has begun to invite comparisons with the season 1926-27 when, in the face of what appeared to be one of the most bearish supply situations on record, the staple almost doubled in value between September 1926 and the following September. Admittedly, world conditions at the present time differ in many respects from those prevailing in 1927, but recent developments have been more constructive than otherwise, and the manner in which Far Eastern, East Indian, European and domestic trade shorts have covered their commitments during the past few weeks seems clearly to indicate the inadvisability of maintaining a pessimistic attitude regarding the future course of prices, star Messrs. A. Norden and Co., in the report dated New York 19 February.

We attach only slight significance to the current upturn in securities as this has been latent at the expense of an overcoat has short interest, and, while it together promoted a generally yet feeling, speculators have not begun to interest themselves in cotton to any important place. The advance which is taking place for its domestic cotton markets than external factors.

The definite improvement recorded during January in the statistical position of domestic standard cotton cloths seems likely to be maintained during the next few months sentiment in Lancashire is more optimistic reflecting the settlement of the weavers' dispute and the brighter political outlook in India. Advances from the German cotton textile industry are somewhat more favorable than for some time, while Far Eastern mills reported to be experiencing a sustained demand for yarn and cloth.

The huge available world supplies of cotton are no longer exerting any weight on the market. What the Farm Board agencies will do with their large holdings is still problematical, but it seems reasonable to assume that the cotton will be gradually merchandised over a long period with a view to minimising its influence. The East Indian crop is officially estimated as being 424,000 bales less than last season; Indian mill consumption and exports are proceeding at an unusually high rate, and stocks are being rapidly reduced.

Since we last wrote southern soil conditions have been improved by general rains. New crop preparations are said to be fairly well advanced, but ideas as to the amount of land which will be planted to cotton are as much at variance as ever. However, the fact that fertilizer tag sales last month were 28 per cent smaller than those of January 1930 was encouraging to those who expect a drastic acreage reduction.

The impressive action of the market, the continued scarcity of contracts, and the better feeling which is in evidence all point to the possibility of prices working higher, but until a clearer view of acreage prospects can be obtained, we think caution should be used in following advances.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

The tone of the market has somewhat improved during the week and it is likely to remain steady for some time to come. The collected stock is being liquidated gradually and some weeks after the demand is likely to grow.

The Conference of the International workers that was to be held at Cannes this month is delayed but as Mr. Chadbourne has already sailed for Europe, it will quite possibly meet in the next month.

Mr. Chadbourne had to face many difficulties in allocating exports for Cuban Mills but it is reported that he has successfully carried out that work. Another difficulty that he has to deal with is the bearish policy of some New York Magnates. After reaching Europe, he thinks, he will be able to surmount that difficulty also. As for Russia it is now almost definitely known that Mr. Chadbourne is carrying negotiations with that country and also with those concerns that have remained outside the International agreement.

Java has passed a law restricting export and production, its details are as under:—
"Exports for 1931-35 will be 2,300,000; 2,400,000; 2,500,000; 2,600,000; and 2,700,000 tons respectively. Whilst the production in Java will decrease by 15.3 per cent. in 1932, 11.9 per cent. in 1933, 8.6 per cent. in 1934 and 5.1 per cent. in 1935."

Very slight change has been ob-

served in Calcutta and Karachi Markets, highest and the lowest The week were as under:—
rates: SAVA SUGAR.
Rs. 12/11 and Rs. 12/9.
Ready 5/4 and 5/2/6.
February 5/3 and 5/2/3.
Feb. 5/3 and 5/2/3.
Ma B. R. B. KUSIAN.
Rs. 12/12 and Rs. 12/11.
Rely Rs. 12/6 and Rs. 12/6/6.
Rs. 4/12 and Rs. 4/10.
F. ARRIVALS.
S. Risalidar and S.S. Arabia
Sed this week with a cargo of
arut 4750 and 20000 bags of Java
alar respectively. S.S. Numeida
Russian sugar and S. S. Pundi.
Java Sugar are expected to
drive on the 26th and 30th
arch with a cargo of about
1,000 and 9000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCK.
Offtake is estimated at about
5,000 bags and Stock inclusive of
fresh arrivals is estimated at about
3,50,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/10/6 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S. S. Risalidar Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt.
F. B. H.
M. V. Arabia Rs. 5/2/6 per
cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 5/2/6
per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 5/2/3
per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 5/2 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready.
Rs. Russian
12/8/6 per cwt.
Shipment February 4/12 per
cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

KEROSENE RATES.
Bombay, March 19.
Kerosene.—Shell cases
per case
Waterbury case per case
Firefly cases per case
Anchor brand tins
per pair
Swastika brand tins
per pair
Rising sun brand tins
per pair
Chukker brand tins
per pair
Rising Sun brand bulk
per 8 Imp. Gls.
Chukker brand bulk per
8 Imp. Gallons
Swan brand tins
per pair
Victoria brand tins
per pair
Swan brand bulk per
8 Imp. Gallons
Victoria brand bulk
8 Imp. Gallons
Rising Sun brand one
gallon tins per 8 tins
Petrol.—Chukker brand
one gallon tins,
per 8 tins
Shell and B O C Petrol
Ekerleside pumps
per gallon
Shell and B O C Petrol
in two gallon cans
per gallon

STERLING SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have
received the following quotations
by special Cablegram from Lon-
don to-day:—
Name of Company Latest
prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c.
Notes) £101.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway
Ordv. Stock £66.0.0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £0.15.6
Bengal Iron & S. P.C.
Preference £2.6.3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly.
Ord. Stock £67.5.0
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0.9.9
Calcutta Tramways
(Ordv.) £0.6.3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.
De Havilland Aircraft
Co. Ltd. £0.19.0
Eastern Bank Ltd. £5.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai
Bank Corpn. £112.10.0
Imperial Airways
Ltd. Ord. £0.16.9
Indian Copper Corpora-
tion (Ord.) £0.1.6
Indian Iron & Steel
7 1/2 p.c. Debs. £84.10.0
London & Rhodesian
Mining & Land £0.2.9
Nitrate Railway (Ordv.) £212.6
Rangoon Electric Tram.
£1.13.3
Shahdara Saharanpur
L. Rly 4 1/2 p.c. Deb. £62.5.0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c.
Debentures £36.0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. B
Debs. 1939/50 £101.10.0

COTTON CONSUMPTION BY IN-
DIAN MILLS DURING JANUARY

The Indian Central Cotton Com-
mittee, has issued the following
statement of Indian cotton con-
sumed in mills in India based on
returns made under the Indian
Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in
British India, and on Voluntary
Returns from yarn production
figures of mills in Indian States.)
CONSUMPTION.—(In bales of
400 lbs. net).

British India during January
1931 171,843; during January 1930
192,660; since 1st September 1930

800,280 during the corresponding
period 1929 915,661.
Indian States during January
1931 28,386; during January 1930
27,876; since 1st September 1930
138,702; during the corresponding
period 1929 129,191.
Total during January 1931
200,629; during January 1930
220,462; since 1st September 1930
958,962; during the corresponding
period 1929 1,044,852.

AMERICAN COTTON STATIS- TICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have
compiled in 1930's and subject to
adjustment on receipt of Mail).
Week ending
13th March 1931.
Brought into Sight 152
Receipts at U. S. Ports 123
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.
To Great Britain 11
To Continent 77
To Japan, Canada &c.

This Last
Season Season.
11,881 12,599
Exports from
AMERICA.
To Great Britain 911 1,116
To Continent 3,289 3,548
To Japan, Canada
&c. 1,107 973
J. 307 5,637

This week
World's Spinners Takings
of American cotton
DELIVERIES TO
SPINNERS
Great Britain (All
Kinds) 43
This Last
Season Season

World's Spinners
Takings of American
Cotton 7,291 9,312
DELIVERIES TO
SPINNERS
Great Britain
(All kinds) 1,233 1,823
VISIBLE SUPPLY
Stocks at American
Ports 3,922 2,005
Stocks at American
Interior Towns 1,421 1,229
Stocks in Great Britain
and Continent 2,336 1,640
Total 7,679 4,874
Last week 7,712 5,007
Difference on week -33 -133

Stock of cotton in
Great Britain
(All kinds) 1,136 1,011
U. S. A. Consumption
for February 434 495
U. S. A. Consumption
so far this season 2,899 3,815

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel Montague &
Co., have issued the following
weekly report dealing with Gold
and Silver:—
GOLD.
The Bank of England gold re-
serve against notes amounted to
£140,816,300 on the 25th ultimo
(as compared with £140,442,597
on the previous Wednesday) and
and represents a decrease of
£6,869,322 since the 31st Decem-
ber, 1930.

The shipment of bar gold which
arrived from South Africa this
week amounted to £1,215,000.
none of this was available in the
open market yesterday, hav-
ing all been bought forward on
French account.
To-day about £150,000 of bar
gold (£20,000 from West
Africa and £130,000 from an un-
disclosed source) was offered in
the market and was taken for
Belgium at the fixed price of 84s/
10. 1/2d. fine ounce.

Movements of gold at the
Bank of England during the week
have resulted in a net influx of
£1,08,687. Receipts totalled
£444,139, of which £250,000, was
in sovereigns from South Africa
and £192,648 in sovereigns releas-
ed withdrawals consisted of
£250,000 Sovereigns 'set aside'
£33,000 in sovereigns taken
for export, and £52,452 in bar
gold.

The following were the United
Kingdom imports and exports of
gold registered from mid-day on
the 23rd ultimo to mid-day on
the 2nd instant:—
Imports.
British South Africa, £513,050
Straits Settlements &
Dependencies 67,612
Other countries 4,215
Exports.
France £610,386
Germany 60,500
Spain 22,000
Switzerland 10,300
British India 30,235
Other countries 13,613
£274,034

SILVER.

The market has shown a stea-
dier tone, but for the first half
of the week remained rather un-
settled, pending the announce-
ment of the Indian Budget. It
became known on the 28th ultimo
that this provided for an increase
of 2 annas per fine ounce in the
duty on silver imported into In-

dia; thus making a total duty of
6 annas per fine ounce. The in-
crease was less than expected, as
some quarters had taken the
view that the duty would be
raised by 4 annas, and had al-
ready anticipated the event by
heavy forward sales. The effect,
therefore, appeared to be more
than discounted and in conse-
quence the announcement was
not followed by wide movements
in prices.

China has both bought and sold
and the Indian Bazaars have sup-
ported the market. America has
also operated both ways. To-day
further bear covering by India
and China on a poorly supplied
market caused a rise of 1/4d.
for cash and 12 3/4d. for two
months' delivery. At the mo-
ment the outlook appears fairly
steady.

The difference between the
quotations for cash and two
months' delivery varied during
the week between 1/16d. and 1/8d.
The following were the United
Kingdom imports and exports of
silver registered from mid-day on
the 23rd ultimo to mid-day on
the 2nd instant:—
Imports.
U. S. A. £108,792
France 7,215
Other countries 420
Exports.
Greece £125,000
British India 98,094
Other countries 8,738
£231,832

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.
Bombay, March 20.)
Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs.
76/-; China Clay, market quality
Rs. 68/-.
Flour, per Cwt:—
Epson, Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour,
1st quality Rs. 6-10-0; Sago
Flour, market quality Rs. 6/-;
Maize Starch, Pearl, Continental
Rs. 8-6-0; Dextrine (Potato)
White Rs. 10-6-0; Zinc Chloride,
German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium
Chloride, German Rs. 3/6; Aus-
tralian Mutton Tallow, White Rs.
21/-; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated
Rs. 43/-; Bleaching Powder,
United Alkali, small packing Rs.
7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, Elec-
tro, German small packing Rs.
7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English,
small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sul-
phide, English large packing Rs.
8/-; Sodium Sulphide, German
small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium
Sulphide, German large packing
Rs. 8/-; Bichromate of Potash,
small packing Rs. 35/-; Soda Ash,
Dharangadhra Rs. 6-12-0; Bichro-
mate of Soda, small pack-
ing Rs. 30/-; Brown Sugar
of Lead, small packing Rs.
32/-; Litharge Flake, French,
small packing Rs. 27-8-0.

Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs.
0-8-0 Hydro sulphide English
Rs. 0-7-0; Aniline Salt, Electro
Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs.
0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-9. For-
mal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-6.



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GOOD DEMAND FOR MONEY. Rapid Fluctuations In Silver Prices.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY March 20.

MONEY

Money continued in demand and the rate for call funds fluctuated between 5 1/2 and 6 1/4. Treasury maturities of Rs. 493.50 lacs during the week almost offset the renewals of Rs. 489 lacs. The trade demand showed an increase of Rs. 195 lacs, while Government have repaid Rs. 4 crores to the Imperial Bank. The Bank in its turn, has repaid Rs. 2 crores borrowed against Inland Bills. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5 1/2 per cent, three months 5 1/4 per cent, four months 5 per cent and six months 4 3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK
The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th March 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 89.20 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 9,32,510,000 as compared with Rs. 16.11 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.48, an increase of 1.28 per cent over last week. Loans, Cash credits and inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 63.25 lacs, Rs. 14.06 lacs and Rs. 22.14 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 48.04 lacs to Rs. 7.29 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 97.61 lacs to Rs. 72.14 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET
Prices of gilt-edged stocks were generally steadier and there was some inquiry for short-term bonds. 3 1/2 per cent paper witnessed erratic movements, but was on the whole steady, the closing quotation being Rs. 63.8, 5 per cent 1929-47 and 1930-44 Loans remained unaltered at Rs. 94.4 and Rs. 92.14 respectively, while 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan lost four annas to Rs. 101.4, 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 Loans show no change at Rs. 99.3 and Rs. 99.5 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are unchanged at Rs. 100.4 and Rs. 101, with 1933-34 Bonds at Rs. 100. 4 per cent 1929-70 and 1934-37 Loans were maintained at Rs. 73-3 and Rs. 88-6, 4 1/2 per cent 1935-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 82.12 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94-8.

TREASURY BILLS
Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th instant. Total amounts offered, Rs. 39,75,000, Rs. 73,75,000 and Rs. 2,13,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months at Rs. 99.3 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bill at Rs. 97.4 above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-6 received approximately 25 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bill were Rs. 39,75,000, Rs. 73,00,000 and Rs. 87,25,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-11, Rs. 5-0-11 and Rs. 8-5-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 18th to Monday the 23rd March, at Rs. 97-4 and Rs. 98-7-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 11th to 18th March amounted to Rs. 11,50,000 and Rs. 2,77,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 24th March. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 27th March 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

The Currency Return of the 15th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 69.10 lacs in notes in circulation now standing at Rs. 157.61 crores. Silver coins Silver and gold bullion have all increased by Rs. 22.76 lacs, Rs. 21.50 lacs and Rs. 101.48 lacs respectively. Securities in India are down by Rs. 14.34 lacs to Rs. 10.23 crores, while the item of Internal bills shows the repayment of Rs. 2 crores borrowed by the Imperial Bank under the Paper Currency Act. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.50 as against 92.17 a week ago.

EXCHANGE
There was a distinct improvement in the tone of sterling exchange with sellers of ready T. at Rs. 5-27/32d. and buyers

at Rs. 5-29/32d. with 1s. 5-7/8d. available towards the close. Foreign investors are taking renewed interest in Indian treasury bills and this largely accounts for the present steadiness, though the export and import trade continue dull. The following are the forward rates:—March 1s. 5-13/16d, April 1s. 5-25/32d, May 1s. 5-3/4d, June 1s. 5-23/32d and July/August 1s. 5-11/16d.

The dollar sterling exchange improved during the week from dol. 4.85-25/32 to dol. 4.85-31/32. French francs depreciated to 124.20 and the Belgia to 34.89. The Italian Lira is steady 92.74. The Secretary of State for India, in a debate in the House of Commons on the India question, referred to several important matters and while dealing with necessity of safeguards, he stated that "the safeguards referred to by the Federal Structure Committee, including the powers of the Governor General in relation to currency legislation are essential and cannot be abated, if we are to set up a new constitution with success." He also stated that the credit of India had improved both at home and in London as a result of the peace. The above reiteration by the Secretary of State is an important one and should have a salutary effect on all markets.

GOLD.
The price of ready gold was slightly steadier at Rs. 21-3-9 per tola. Over Rs. 1 crore worth of gold has been tendered to the mint. The stock now amounts to some 24 lacs tolas, while the offer is still small at 5000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London declined to 84s. 10d.; but improved at the close to 84s. 10 1/2d. The price of sovereigns is quiet at Rs. 13-8-6 both for ready and delivery 1st April. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-6 for ready, Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-3-9 for 7th April settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 4th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring in £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £42,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 5,42,060 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

SILVER.
After a firm opening the price of silver weakened towards the end. Ready rose from Rs. 44-9 to as high as Rs. 45-14, but declined at the close to Rs. 44-8 per 100 tolas. There was a fairly large turnover in the local market, but the strength was mainly due to Shanghai and London advices. The offer in our market has declined to 110 bars, while stocks are almost unchanged at 12,000 bars. The outlook for the near future is poor, unless China speculators continue to support the market. In Shanghai the last week's closing was 3-13/16d. to 4-11/16d.; but declined at the close to 3-3/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 14 1/2d. and 13-5/8d. for ready and 14-7/16d. and 13-5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 45-14 and Rs. 44-9/2 cum duty for ready, Rs. 40-3 and Rs. 39-15 ex-duty for 9th March settlement, Rs. 41-7 and Rs. 40-2 ex-duty for 7th April settlement and Rs. 45-5 and Rs. 45-0 cum duty for 6th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £13,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £21,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 169 bars and Rs. 5,423 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £27,000.

SHARES.
A dull tone characterised the share market with rates slightly easier in all sections. The prices of cotton mill shares moved within the narrow range of five points. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 716/4-708/12-713/12; Century Rs. 268/12-263/12-265/12; Central India Rs. 380-375-376/4; Crescat Rs. 82/8-77/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 416/4-407/8-411/4-406/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 146/14-140/10; Indore Malwa Rs. 367/8-365-366/4; Kolindoor Rs. 151/4-147/8-150-148/2; New Great Rs. 173/12-168/12-170-166/4; Pearls Rs. 253/12-248/12-250-246/4; Simplex Rs. 75-71/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 292/8-287/8-290.

In the miscellaneous section quieter conditions obtained with Tata Ordys. down from Rs. 25/4 to Rs. 24, while Deids. were steady at Rs. 283/12. Bombay Burmas dropped to Rs. 456/4. In Hydro

Electric shares, The Hydros were steady at Rs. 111. Andhra Valleys at Rs. 603/12. Tata Powers at Rs. 470. Bomba. Trams are quoted at Rs. 120. Cement shares show slight improvement, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 5/6; Indian Cements at Rs. 190 and Katni Ordys. at 166/4 with Deids. at Rs. 665. In Railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij declined to Rs. 765xd, Guzerat to Rs. 641/8. Among Bank shares, Imperial Bank declined to Rs. 117/8 while Contributions were unchanged at Rs. 267/8. Bank of India shares were ready at Rs. 63-12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/8.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 19.
The yarn market continued to remain easy during the past week and prices further declined to the extent of 1/4 anna per lb. around. The decline was comparatively more in coarse counts particularly in 6 1/2s. and 1/2s. and others in which the advance was too rapid. The other counts have also been affected but to a comparatively smaller extent. The confidence amongst the dealers and consumers has been again lost due to sharp decline in cotton and weakness in New York and Liverpool markets. Further there has been a natural reaction in prices after a considerable and sudden advance. Besides this the immediate requirements of several consuming districts have been fully made by the previous large purchases and as long as these stocks do not go into consumption demand from these quarters will naturally be very limited. The conditions of the millions of masses in India has also asserted itself and it is evident that the purchasing power of the masses is very limited and any sharp and sudden advance in any commodity is bound to react as soon as the immediate requirements are satisfied. Considering all these circumstances we are not at all surprised at this natural reaction but in view of the Swadeshi movement and in view of the natural desire on the part of the Indian people to buy their own products as far as possible we believe that the demand for yarns will again improve after some time and although prices will not advance materially any further material decline from the present level does not seem to be probable. On the whole after the present fall in prices the market seems to be more healthy for legitimate trading and the present level of prices of all counts of yarns seems to be more attractive and safe.

ENGLISH YARNS.—Business is very limited and there are some sales from stock but the dealers have been losing in most of them. Forward business in Manchester is only small and in wellknown chops.

JAPANESE YARNS.—There have been comparatively more sales in this class of foreign yarns and in some cases prices have declined particularly in single yarns 40's and others whereas in mercerised yarns prices have improved on account of scarcity. Forward business is limited.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.—There have been considerable inquiries during the week for cheap grade yarns and further sales for ready as well as forward deliveries have been arranged. In standard and high priced qualities the offer is very limited inasmuch as the handloom weavers are not in a position to pay any higher price as the prices realised for their artificial silk cloth are very poor at the present moment. Arrivals are steadily increasing whereas sales have become general slack in all consuming districts, and offer is not likely to improve as long as the previous large purchases during January and February have not gone into consumption.

INDIAN YARNS.—Prices have declined allround in all kinds of yarns and some of our mills have also lowered their prices in sympathy but the confidence having been lost at present further business has been very difficult to arrange. Some up-country mills have sold their products far ahead and do not show much eagerness to lower their prices whereas others have been ready and willing to accept lower prices in sympathy with decline in cotton but transactions are so far very limited. It is very likely however that if cotton does not decline materially there will be gradual increase in demand in the next few days.



Fig. 1
Healthy cell, seen through microscope. Note the well developed nucleus, which is chiefly composed of Calcium (lime).

Fig. 2
Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrunken up.

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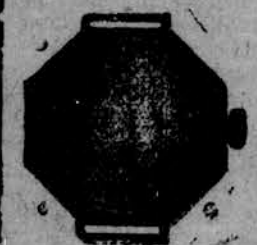
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"GOVT. HAVE COMMITTED BREACH OF DELHI TRUCE"

Mass Meeting Demands Release Of All Political Prisoners

CHIRNER DAY IN BOMBAY

"The Government is not acting in the spirit of the Delhi Truce. There is no change of heart. On the contrary there is more of duplicity and dishonesty. If the officials are not satisfied with the Truce and do not mean to abide by it, it is no use trying to avoid facing the facts. Let them be bold and say plainly that they want to fight. We are not tired of fighting. We can continue the struggle for years to come" declared Sjt. K. F. Nariman president of the B.P.C.C. presiding over a mass meeting held on Chaurapatty Sands on Sunday evening to observe the "Chirner Day".

"The Government has no right to detain any political prisoner for a single moment after the Truce. I warn the Government that if all the political prisoners are not released before the Karachi Congress the situation will grow worse. We did not agree to a one-sided truce. Our youths are growing impatient. We cannot agree to any settlement while our comrades are in jails" he added.

NO RIGHT TO HOLD CONGRESS. "I am afraid if our comrades are not released before the Congress the youths will not allow the Congress Sessions to be held. I feel we have no right to hold the Congress so long as our comrades who stood and fought with us shoulder to shoulder are not with us. It is no use holding the Congress till then" he concluded.

At the outset Sjt. Nariman said that the meeting was convened to demand the release of their comrades who had fought by their side during the last twelve months but were still in jails.

He said that inspite of many differences over the Delhi Truce Congressmen had honestly tried to act in the spirit of the Truce. As a specific instance he referred to the fact that the Nationalist members of the Bombay Corporation who in the ordinary course would have vehemently opposed an address to the Viceroy refrained from doing so respecting the wishes of Gandhiji. But so far as the Government was concerned it was acting most dishonestly and openly violating the truce. When Gandhiji pressed for an enquiry into Police excesses, the Viceroy asked him to let bygones be bygones but evidently the Government was not prepared to act up to that piece of advice.

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Maulvi Mohiyuddin Kasuri moved the following resolution:— "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay urges upon the Government the necessity of promptly releasing all political prisoners not released so far and of withdrawing the prosecutions which are pending against underracial political prisoners at Meerut, Chirner and other places with a view to carry out in spirit the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and create an atmosphere favourable to a proper discussion of the future constitution of India."

BREACH OF DELHI TRUCE BY GOVERNMENT

Speaking on the resolution the mover observed that though many a Congressman was not satisfied with the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement every one of them implicitly obeyed the leader in whom they had full confidence. This was the best example of India's national morality. On the other hand the Government was acting in a most viggardly manner in the ordinary matter of releasing political prisoners. It was nothing short of a breach of trust on the part of the Government. It was a sign of object demoralisation on the part of the Government. The speaker felt that by acquitting itself so honourably the Indian

Nation had achieved a moral victory and it would always stand them in good stead.

WARNING TO A. I. C. C. The speaker wanted the B. P. C. C. to inform the A. I. C. C. that so long as their comrades like Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Mr. H. D. Raja were not released Congressmen would never agree to any peace.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi said that the half hearted policy of the Government only showed the bankruptcy of statesmanship. On the declaration of the Truce the Congress immediately suspended all its aggressive activities but though three weeks had passed the Provincial Governments had not released all the prisoners. That showed what weight Lord Irwin's orders carried with them.

Giving an instance of glaring inconsistency the speaker pointed out that out of a batch of eight volunteers arrested at Dharama one who was detained at Sabar-mati was released immediately after the truce. It took more than two weeks for the Yeravda jail authorities to release six out of the seven of the same batch who were detained there while one was still in jail.

NO FAITH IN BRITISH PLEDGES

Indians whether young or old had no faith whatsoever in the pledges of the British people but trusting Gandhiji they had decided to give one more chance to Britain.

Britain should decide whether make use of it or reject it. But if it did otherwise it should note that no other chance would be given hereafter. Indian youths were growing impatient and India would not mind continuing the struggle for any length of time.

Referring to the speeches of Lord Sankey and Mr. Benn, Mr. Munshi said that they showed that all was not well with the Labour Government. It had to decide whether the British Empire should remain intact or it should be disrupted. "If Britain wants India's friendship and thus to save her Empire let her fulfill the terms of the Delhi Truce. But if she misses this last chance disruption of her Empire is certain" warned Mr. Munshi.

NO CHANGE OF HEART ON GOVT'S PART

Sjt. B. G. Kher observed that the Government had no business to detain the Satyagrahi prisoners in jail. It was a clear breach of trust and a violation of the terms of the Delhi. After all the difference between a non-violent and technically violent crime or Civil Disobedience and crimes involving moral turpitude was not so marked and to detain political prisoners in jail on the plea that they had committed a technically violent crime showed that there was no change of heart on the part of the Government.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

Recalling the round up of Labour leaders in 1929 almost at this time of the year, the speaker said that their only crime was that they loved their country and worked for its emancipation and for the workers and peasants. It was two years now and yet even the prosecution case was not over. He feared that at that rate some of the accused would have to end their lives as under-trial prisoners.

THE CHIRNER ACCUSED.

Referring to the Chirner case Sjt. Kher said he did not want to commit the crime of the contempt of Court as the case was still sub-judice but he did not see why the Government should hesitate to release at least those of the 47 accused in that case against whom there was no charge of committing any violent act.

GENERAL AMNESTY WANTED.

He recalled the General Amnesty of 1917 and said that the release of politicals at that time had helped to restore calm in the country and the task of discussing the Reforms was thereby made easy. If they wanted a similarly peaceful atmosphere they must give up the halfhearted policy and release all the political prisoners.

CHIRNER STOOD BY NON-VIOLENCE.

Sjt. Haribhai Joshi, the Secretary of the Chirner Defence Committee said that if anywhere Mahatma's principle of Non-

TWO PATHAN BROTHERS STABBED

A stabbing affray took place in Bilshi Mohalla on Sunday night when two Pathan brothers named Noorali, Rakhmatshah and Saemakhan Rakhmatshah were seriously wounded.

It appears that the Pathan brothers had a quarrel over some money with other Pathans when, it is alleged, they were stabbed seriously.

The police hearing the information rushed to the scene and removed both the injured persons to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where one is said to be in a precarious condition. Nobody has been arrested in connection with this. The police inquiries are in progress.

violence had triumphed completely it was at Chirner. Mr. Joshi paid a glowing tribute to the Gupta family of Parel for their work in the cause of Congress. He also did not want to comment on a case which was sub-judice but he drew the attention of his hearers to sentence in the statement of the Sub-Inspector of Police that but for the efforts of the Congress workers the lives of Government servants would not have been saved. The speaker complained of a similar shooting tragedy at Bilshi in the Naski district where 36 lives were lost and described how poor villagers in those parts were being persecuted by the officials.

He appealed to the Congress leaders to see that the persecution of innocent people was stopped otherwise he feared that they would lose faith in political movements and hesitate to join such movements in future.

The Government wanted not only peace but co-operation of the people and to have that it must show a change of heart by releasing political prisoners.

"LORD IRWIN HAS GONE BACK ON HIS WORD"

Dr. Mazharul Haq Gaur observed that Lord Irwin has gone back on his word but Indians could not expect anything better from the representative of a people whose history was full of flagrant breaches of trust. He wanted that if the Government did not release the prisoners in a fixed time the people should be ready to begin the Civil Disobedience movement and to get the prisoners released. "So long as our comrades are not released we shall know no rest. Nor will we allow the Government to rest" concluded the speaker.

Maulvi Mohamed Ismail Surti said that the British Government only knew how to make promises but it never knew how to keep them. He pointed out the inconsistency in the Government action that while he and Mr. H. D. Raja made speeches in one and the same meeting and on the same subject he was tried under Section 17(2) of Cr. L. Amendment Act and Mr. Raja was tried under Section 124-A and while the speaker was out of jail Mr. Raja was still rotting in jail. He declared that as long as there was even one of their comrades behind the jail bars they would not rest content. He advised the people to use the same effective weapon of 'Satyagraha' against the Government which they had used before.

REVIVE THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Sirdar Amar Singh also complained of a breach of trust committed by the Government. He however reminded the audience that it was neither the first nor the last of its kind. The only effective way in the opinion of the speaker was to revive the struggle which they had suspended and to make 'liberty or death' their final cry.

NO PEACE TILL MEERUT ACCUSED ARE RELEASED.

Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami observed that if the Government wanted to act in the true spirit of Gandhi-Irwin agreement it should no longer detain even a single political prisoner in jail. He recalled the arrest of Meerut prisoners and said their only crime was that they were striving for the uplift of the workers. He warned the Government that if those 31 prisoners were not released there would be no peace in the country.

GOVT. MUST STAY THEIR HANDS.

Continuing, the speaker referred to Gandhiji's wire to the Reception Committee of the Karachi Congress to cancel all demonstrations in view of the impending execution of Sirdar Bhagat Singh and his comrades and said that if they were hanged all chances of peace would disappear. There would be a grave revolution in the country and the fight for complete independence would be revived with such intensity that it would not end till complete independence became an established fact in India. "If Government do not want to mar the chances of a settlement with the Indians they must stay their hands", added the speaker.

B. P. C. C. WANTS FULL INDEPENDENCE "Complete Confidence" In Gandhiji

The Secretary, B. P. C. C. Committee writes:— At its meeting held on Saturday the 21st inst. the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolutions as recommendations to the Karachi Congress.

(1) The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee while reiterating its complete confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and his full support in his national fight he might lead hereafter, recommends to the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress that after the stupendous sacrifices that the country has made and innumerable hardships through which she has gone during the civil disobedience campaign, nothing short of complete independence as an immediate step of political advance can satisfy the aspirations of the Country.

SAVE BHAGAT SINGH!

(2) This meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has heard with consternation the press reports about the contemplated execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev and others and has witnessed the Imperialism of the grave consequences of this action. In the event of this warning being disregarded the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee requests the Indian National Congress to re-start Civil Disobedience movement forthwith.

HUMILIATING CLASSIFICATION.

(3) This meeting of the B. P. C. C. recommends the Congress to use all possible means for securing the abolition of classes viz. A, B, and C for the political prisoners. The B. P. C. C. regards the system of classification as vicious and humiliating. The B. P. C. C. recommends to the Congress to urge for a common class for all political prisoners in which common comforts of life shall be guaranteed.

(4) The B. P. C. C. recommends to the Indian National Congress to define its goal of complete independence as the end of all exploitation of the masses and the reconstruction of society on the basis of equality of man and man and the nationalization of all instruments of production distribution and exchange.

DELEGATES TO KARACHI CONGRESS.

The following are the delegates to the Congress at Karachi from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:

Sjt. Murali Karandadas Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumi, Sjt. Umashanker Dikshit, Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai, Sjt. Yusuf J. Meherally, Sjt. Gajendranath G. Shermen, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Sjt. S. D. Palekar, Sjt. Perin D. S. Captain, Sjt. H. G. Wagle, Sjt. Govind Dattatraya Limaye, Sjt. D. S. Javalkar, Sjt. Noor Ali, Sjt. V. N. Patanker, Sjt. Jnanabhai Kapadia, Sjt. K. K. Narayan Swami, Sjt. Jammadas Dwarakdas, Prof. Chandra Bhal Joshi, Sjt. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel.

LESSONS OF WOMEN'S PART IN THE FIGHT.

Welcome To Kanara Released

A public meeting of Kanara Billawars was held on 22nd inst. at 2 p.m. at 110, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay to express their appreciation of the services rendered in the cause of India's freedom by Miss Lilavati K. Talwar and other Kanara released Satyagrahis. Mr. T. Talwar was in the chair and there was a large gathering. Mr. B. Vamasao drew attention to the past glory of India, dwell on the present decadent condition and outlined the efforts made by Indians, men and women to reestablish her former greatness. He ended by complimenting the Kanarites in general and Kanara Billawars in particular on their selfless services for the mother country. Mr. M. A. Suvaram pointed out the three moral lessons to be drawn from the part taken by Indian women in the political movement, namely, the need of education among Indian women, the need of participation of women with men in all branches of human endeavour, and of abolishing the custom of purdah among Indian women.

The function came to a close with garlanding Miss Lilavati K. Talwar and other released Satyagrahis.

"AT HOME" TO MR. H. NOSE.

To meet, Mr. H. Nose, President, Messrs. Goshu Kabushiki Kaisha, and the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union, The Reception Committee of Cotton Merchants, Mucadams and Brokers, and his friends and admirers in the Cotton Trade will hold a gathering at the Cotton Exchange Building (Survey Room), Servede today (Monday), at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Vice-Chairman, the East Indian Cotton Association, Ltd., will preside.

Reserve Brigade Of Congress Volunteers. RECORD OF USEFUL WORK DONE.

The Secretary of the Reserve Brigade, Bombay Congress Volunteers writes:—

The Reserve Brigade is a unit of the Satyagrahi Volunteer Corps of the B. P. C. C. The Brigade was formed on the 13th of September 1930 as an organised body of volunteers on the basis of a military organisation, as far as its discipline and organisation was concerned. Ever since its formation we have always been on active service in carrying out the duties entrusted to us by the War Council of the B. P. C. C. We have the pleasure to submit the six-monthly report of the working of the Brigade.

In starting the Brigade as a distinct unit of volunteers it was the objective of the founders viz. Rustom J. Bhungara and Natwarlal M. Dalal to provide for contingencies that may arise when the B. P. C. C. was declared illegal as an event which was impending at the time of its founding. The founders hoped that in keeping together a well-disciplined body of volunteers who are trained to rely upon their own initiative or any emergency, they will be able to be of service to the B. P. C. C. in case of any crisis that may arise. How far the Reserve Brigade was able to realise its hopes and ambitions is a matter which we leave to the judgment of others. We shall here only chronicle in the plainest language the work that it did.

RECORD OF WORK.

During the last six months of its existence the Reserve Brigade was called upon to discharge various duties in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth, flag salutation, organisation of meetings, mass picketing, processions and sentry duty at Congress House.

The Reserve Brigade was called upon to prove its mettle only four days after the B. P. C. C. was declared illegal and the Congress House passed into the possession of the police. On the 19th of October the shops of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigh and Sons, Wine Sellers at Crawford Market was intensively picketed. The picketing created great sensation in the City. Fifty of our volunteers were arrested for this picketing, of whom 11 were later discharged. The rest were sentenced to 6 months R. I. The names of our comrades convicted on that occasion are as per list annexed.

When the picketing of Post Offices was started members of the Brigades picketed the O. P. O., Kalbadvi P. O., Ghum P. O., Grant Road P. O., Barhat Mahala P. O., Pydhonie P. O., and the Dadar P. O. In picketing these post offices 11 to 12 persons were arrested on an average every day. The names of the persons so arrested are as per list attached.

The next important duty that the Reserve Brigade discharged was the picketing of Messrs. Spinner and Co., E. D. Sassoon foreign cloth shops and foreign cloth godowns in the City. Six to seven persons were arrested daily for arrest for this picketing. Their names are given in the enclosed list.

CAPT. DESHPANDE.

The Officer-in-charge of the Reserve Brigade, Capt. V. J. Deshpande was arrested along with other volunteers on 25th December 1930 in the Captain's Cabin.

On the 21st January 1931, 12 volunteers were arrested at Azad Maidan along with the then War Council for doing the flag salutation ceremony.

The above is a short resume of the work that was entrusted to us and the duties we have discharged. It is our hope to keep together a body of volunteers who have thus exemplified themselves by their patience, courage and self-sacrifice so that the Reserve Brigade may still continue to function by offering its humble but devoted service for the cause of freedom and of our Motherland.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

During the past about six months the work of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was carried on in various places in the city. This entailed the distribution of Congress properties such as furniture, typewriters, duplicators, stores, etc. etc., among the various camps. Now that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is functioning properly, all are requested to return those to the Congress House at the earliest opportunity and obtain receipts from the Treasurer, Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar.

The Coronation Anniversary Day of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib Bahadur which fell on 18th inst. was celebrated with some interesting functions arranged by the Sheth Khimji Dayaji Vaghani High School, Jodhpur.

WOMEN'S DEMAND FOR FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOUR

Ask Their Associations To Support Bombay Women's Move For Franchise & Equal Rights

Lady Lexmibai Jagmohandas Hansa Mehta, Ramabai Kamdar Avantikabai Gokhle, Snehalata Asarat, Ratnabai Mehta, G. U. S. Captain, Nargis Captain, Perin Captain, Kahlilabai Kothare, Kusum Desai, Jayashri Rajji, Kshama Row and Annapurna Deshmukh have addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of women's associations all over India requesting them to support the move of Bombay women for asking the Congress to grant equal rights of property to women and the right of franchise:—

LETTER.

We think that the present time is very opportune to put forward the just claims and remove the

social, political and economic disabilities of the women of India in the matter of right to Property and Vote.

The Subject Committee of the Congress meets on 24th at Karachi.

We, therefore, feel that if your association holds an urgent meeting and sends its opinion by wire to the Subject Committee of the National Congress at Karachi it will serve a very useful purpose in the Emancipation of Women in India.

We enclose herewith the telegram sent by us to Mahatma Gandhi and to the present and future president of the Congress for your guidance.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Support

With reference to the resolution sent to Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee by the prominent ladies of Bombay, and published in the press yesterday Mrs. Naidu has wired gladly supporting the resolution and suggesting "make clear Indian women demand no discrimination protection by reservation or co-option but willing and able take chance terms perfect equality" to which the signatories have replied:— "We want our just right of holding property in our right and power to vote and do not desire any discrimination or favour of reservation of co-option."

FRAUDULENT CASHING OF HUNDIES & CHEQUES

Warning To Public

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Dy. Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, writes:—

Of late, numerous instances have come to notice in Bombay where Hindus payable at sight, Dividend Warrants and bearer cheques have been cashed with forged endorsements after being either stolen in transit or obtained by other fraudulent means. The prevalent custom amongst merchants is to make payment on Hundis payable at sight at the behest of the party presenting the same. Bearer "pedias" are opened generally in a business quarter, with the usual paraphernalia of a business house; it goes without saying that such "pedias" automatically close after a few forged Hundis are cashed. The commission of these offences is facilitated and detection made difficult by the fact that the public sending these documents through post, do not take advantage of the registered post system or insurance.

The dividend warrants and cheques are cashed at the counter of a bank after forging endorsements thereon while the forged endorsement on a Hundis is generally made off the impression of a rubber stamp of the name of the bogus "pedial" at times the original endorsement is removed by chemicals and a forged one substituted and at other times an attempt is made to change the original by erasing the name of the person finding any one presenting a Hundis, dividend warrant or cheque which is reasonably suspected to be forged or where any of the aforesaid peculiarities or defects are present, is requested to communicate with the nearest Police Station.

BOMBAY 'GHARRYWALLAS' ORGANISE

Hack Victoria Drivers Union Formed

The gharrywallas of Bombay City from Belasts, Club and Rippon Roads and Mazagaon Stables assembled in large numbers in Julius Gove Stable, Bellasis Road, on Sunday night to inaugurate the Hack Victoria Drivers' Union. In proposing Mr. Husein to the Chair, Mr. Abdul Majid referred to the work done by Mr. Husein for the Gharrywallas since 1921, in representing their grievances to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Husein, addressing the Gharrywallas pointed out the various grievances such as harassment from the Police, excessive fines, license fees, etc., and made suggestions regarding their redress. He appealed to them to work together and fight for their rights.

Messrs. Mahomed Ibrahim, President of the National Workers' League, and Tyab Sheikh next addressed the meeting. The former exhorted the Gharrywallas to join the Union in large numbers and work in a spirit of comradery and the latter told his audience that they could expect to be powerful as a class only if they were well-organised.

Mr. Husein, a hack-victoria driver, was then elected President of the Union. The next meeting has been fixed for Monday the 30th instant at 9 p.m. at the same place.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONNEL

The Governor of Bombay inspected the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. on Sunday.

"ROYAL SCOT" JUMPS RAILS

Three Persons Including Driver Killed

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL TEAM'S ESCAPE

LONDON, March 22.

The crack Express "Royal Scot" which left Euston for Glasgow shortly before midday jumped rails when approaching Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, and overturned. The driver, stoker and refreshment car cook Taylor are hitherto known to have been killed and several passengers injured.

Three coaches were also overturned and twelve derailed. All lines have been blocked and traffic has been held up. The train was crowded and included as passengers the football team which played against England yesterday. The whole party escaped.—Reuter.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN KATHIWAR STATES

Anti Liquor And Rural Works

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, Mar. 21. The Dhrangadhra State Youth League is formed and about 20 members have enlisted their names as members. They have decided to do constructive work in respect of Liquor, Prohibition and Rural propaganda. Sjt. Maneckchandbhai, the president, has gone to Joravarnagar to see Sjt. Manilal Kothari in this connection.

Khadi activities are proceeding and women volunteers are hawking khaddar in the city.

THREE DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED BY HIGH COURT.

TRANSPORTATION ON MURDER CHARGE.

Sentences of death passed on five persons namely (1) Girmalla Tuljappa, (2) Jamal Gajdar Mujawar, (3) Rama Rajul Kanure, (4) Babu Gundu Khade and (5) Shantaram Rama Mangle for killing in broad daylight one Hamid, a Mahomedan, at about 3 p.m. on August 25, 1930 at Sholapur, by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, were confirmed at the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court in the case of the first, second and fifth accused, while the third and the fourth were acquitted, there being not sufficient evidence to prove their guilt. As the first accused was only 23 and the second was 25, the court was moved to show mercy, but the murder being deliberate and brutal the Court did not accept the tender age as sufficient plea to commute the capital sentence.

TRANSPORTATION.

Lajaram Sunderlal, a Hindu of 22, who was committed to sessions by the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court on March 6th, being charged for murder, robbery with grievous hurt and abetment thereof, was sentenced to transportation for life by the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar at the Criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on Friday.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder by a majority of 6 to 3. The three gentlemen of the Jury held him guilty of other charges but not of murder. His Lordship concurred with the majority verdict and sentenced the accused as above.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1931.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

—:—:—

Of the many vital problems that the truce has created or revived few can be more vital or more complicated than the old vexed problem of communal representation. This problem was very nearly solved at the All-Parties Conference at Calcutta in 1928 but was unfortunately allowed to remain in that inconclusive stage partly because some Nationalists took up at the last moment an extreme communalist attitude and resorted to the haggling trick of demanding many more points than were seriously meant, but mainly because many leaders, wearied out of their patience by the never-ending discussions and negotiations, felt that communalists would be in a more accommodating mood only when Nationalists, as distinguished from a non-Indian Government, would acquire "the whip hand of the situation." The Nationalists are now fairly in that position of vantage and many of the pampered communalists are now disillusioned, having come to realise that their interests as also the interests of all minorities are best safeguarded by their making common cause with the Nationalists or the people as a whole, who are to be the future rulers of the country. The prospects of a communal settlement have further improved because of Mahatma Gandhi, the one man who enjoys the confidence of the whole nation, having once again taken the lead in bringing about a settlement.

What is even more encouraging is the changing attitude of many communalists towards separate electorates. Time was when most Muslim leaders, for example, regarded separate electorates as their sheet-anchor. But they have now realised the will of such electorates is isolating themselves and alienating the majority community and can well imagine the evil to be greater in the future Government by majority. They feel the need of some safeguards but see that separate electorates, far from being a safeguard are a most deceptive and therefore most dangerous trap. Besides, many Muslim Nationalists have altogether ceased to think on communal lines. Thus it is that leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Kasuri, Mr. Zafar Ali, Dr. Alam, Mr. Asaf Ali, Ataula Shah Bukhari and many others have met at Delhi and decided that no settlement not based on joint electorates would be acceptable to them. Similarly the Central Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference appeals to Muslims "to accept the system of joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims as the best means of bringing about national unity and solidarity." The "Mussalman" says on this subject: "Separate electorates will have to go not merely for the sake of a settlement with the Hindus but in the very interest of the Muslim community. If Indian Mussalmans would not for ever remain crippled and walk with crutches, and if they would attain the full height of manhood, they should without any further delay give up the artificial prop of separate electorates which they have enjoyed since 1909 and which, we are afraid, has hardly done any good to them."

With the steadily growing feeling in favour of joint electorates, we are not surprised to learn from our Social Correspondent at Delhi that the prospects are bright of a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem on the basis of joint electorates. If the most vexed question of electorates is

once settled, further discussions on the communal problem will be considerably simplified and will turn round only the extent of reservation of seats and the difficulty, if any, of adjusting the special claims of the Muslims and the Sikhs in the Punjab. But if only the contending groups realise that majorities under adult suffrage should not need any special protection or that large minorities should not need any weightage, a final settlement cannot be far off. We earnestly hope that the whole problem of the minorities will be speedily solved in India before the Round Table Conference resumes its work. Any constitutional demand by a united India must be by itself irresistible, even apart from any sanctions behind the demand.

NEW INCOME-TAX BILL.

—:—:—

According to an official announcement in the Assembly on Friday Government will move the reference to a select committee of the Income Tax Amendment Bill this week. Under the Indian Income-Tax Act of 1922 (Act XI of 1922) while liability to tax is in certain circumstances affected by the residence of the person concerned, it depends mainly on the "origin" of the income (that is to say the place where it accrued or arose), and the place where it is received. With unimportant exceptions, income received outside British India by or on behalf of a resident in British India is not liable to Indian income-tax unless (a) it is derived from business, (b) it is remitted to British India, and (c) it is received within three years of the end of the year in which it is received. The effect of this feature of the law has been that it has offered an inducement for the investment of money abroad, which might otherwise have been invested in India. The Government of India consider that under the present law this has reduced not only the Indian revenue from income-tax, but also has affected adversely the supply of capital for investment in India. It is therefore considered desirable to amend the law following the lines of the law in force in the United Kingdom, so as to make residence the main basis of liability, while still retaining origin and remittance to British India as basis of liability in certain circumstances. But the Bill goes further than the objects and reasons given in the statement. Not only does it go beyond this particular object but the method adopted in amending the Bill introduces fundamental changes in the law of income-tax and therefore it is the duty of Government to give the public an opportunity to examine minutely all the details of this new measure conceived on drastic lines.

Commercial Associations and those affected by the Bill ought to be given an adequate opportunity to examine carefully the changes proposed to be made in the Income tax law. Instead of doing that we have learnt with amazement and regret that the Bill is to be immediately referred to a select committee. We have every sympathy for the object of the Bill, viz., to bring under tax income derived from foreign investments, but only a casual reading of the new sections introduced in this Bill will show that Government desire to introduce fundamental changes in the entire scheme of Income-tax liability in India. For instance the proposed amendment of Section 4 changes entirely the basis of liability to Income-Tax. This amendment will raise questions of great importance as to what is the domicile of a party and whether he resides in British India, and in case of companies, a further question will arise as regards the location of the central control of the affairs of the company. It is claimed in the statement of objects and reasons that the proposed amendments follow the lines of the law in force in the United Kingdom. The amendments do not merely substitute the English basis but they seek to combine both, British and Indian basis, and thus it is sought to make the Indian act wider in its scope even than the English Act. The proposed amendments will render all foreign income of practically all Indians subject to assessment. The domicile of every Indian will be India and his residence will be generally in India. The introduction of the element of domicile would be most unfortunate at this stage because it will create a difference between the liability of Indians and non-Indians trading or residing in British India and will impose a burden on Indians from which the non-Indians may be free. The entire scheme of the new legislation will lead to discrimination between British Indian traders, firms and companies, on the one hand and non-British Indian traders and companies, on the other and will impose a higher liability on the former.

The object of the Act is stated to be to protect revenue, yet the changes suggested by Clause 6

seem to work in the contrary direction. At present, all salaries and all interest on securities earned in India are liable. But in the new Bill an important change is suggested with the result that salaries paid out of British India will escape. Will this not result in enabling the services to evade the income-tax? A Government officer may work in India and earn his salary in British India and may arrange that it should be paid outside British India. Why should such salary escape assessment? Government have already by way of exemptions, of the extent of which few are aware, exempted the services in various directions and to us this amendment appears to be a further effort to benefit the services. If some member of the Assembly were to take the opportunity to ask Government to table the exemptions Government have notified under Section 60, the abuse of that power would easily be seen. The object of the Amending Act is to enhance revenue and here is an instance where revenue is sought to be given up. It is a clever attempt to bring in a change for the benefit of the services in an amending Bill whose object is entirely different. We think there is no need for such a change. If the only object of the Bill is to render income earned by assesses from foreign investments liable to income-tax could not means be found to achieve that end without changing in haste the whole basis of Income-tax legislation? A provision may be made to render liable to assessment income of assesses from interest earned on loans and investments in securities in foreign countries. As the amending Bill introduces fundamental changes in the Income-tax Act, the Bill ought not to be passed in haste. It must be circulated so that the public can have an opportunity to examine it minutely and pronounce its considered views. We hope the select members of the Assembly will not permit the Bill to be referred to a select committee at this stage. They must demand time for its close consideration by asking Government to circulate the Bill.

TRIFLES.

—:—:—

Says the "Morning Post" of London: "The Mohammedan has good reason to fear that if the British went it would be his turn next. The 'Depressed Classes' apprehend the establishment of a caste tyranny from which there would be no appeal. For these and many other reasons the British Government will always find support in India—on one condition, that they do not sell their friends to their enemies."

It is hoped that the British Government will immediately issue the necessary instructions to the Indian Government to run to earth the "support" referred to by the "Morning Post."

In anticipation thereof members of the C.I.D. furnished with aeroplanes and telescopes should be kept in readiness to start scouring the country, specially its unsurveyed parts for "friends."

Should, however, the projected campaign of discovery fail of its purpose, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the "Morning Post" have offered help by promising to give the Government the addresses of their "eminent Indian" correspondents.

In short there is no reason for despair. Nor will it be necessary to go however to the agony columns of the "Morning Post."

By the way, the Mohammedan fear is rather exaggerated. The Hijra may involve them, in some inconvenience, but there is paradise at the end. For aren't there heavens of refuge under British protection in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Trans-Jordan?

Sir William Birdwood has entered a strong plea on behalf of "the illiterate and inarticulate cultivators" against the "intelligentsia" who spoke in the name of India, without having "the same affection for the Indian cultivator that the English people had always had."

Time prevented him telling the Devonians how his compatriots in India rush on every pay day to the illiterate and inarticulate cultivators to pledge their undying affection; and how the Indian invariably falls on the neck of the Englishman crying "Oh brother I love you. I want for another 150 years your affection—and my inarticulate illiteracy."

THE COMMUNAL TANGLE

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTION.

(BY K. D. SHROFF.)

We have seen enough how the difference in the mentalities of the two main Indian communities—Hindus and Muslims—and in their view-points often lead to serious troubles, disturbances of peace and in prevailing normal conditions and sometimes to deplorable loss of lives.

With our boasted education, past glory and present laudable efforts to achieve the country's independence, are we not still backward in the present progressive age and on a low stage of ignorance and folly, occasionally parting from the main healthy stream and rushing on wrong tracks, thus giving the chances of long-coveted harmony, peace, economic uplift and political freedom for which we have been striving for years?

FOOLISH FIGHT.

Do we carry on fight among ourselves in a just and right manner and for any real substantial gain to our country? Does our multi-coloured heterogeneous mass try to be wholly homogeneous and stand with a united front for the achievement of the legitimate common cause? Are we not often rending the country asunder in a mad fury or in petty jealousies and preparing a way for self-annihilation and the country's utter ruin? Are the said two chief communities possessing powerful unrepellable forces whereon the salvation of the country depends, really justified in cherishing the raging antipathy and the potent crushing element of bitterness?

Why has India remained weeping for centuries? Because her people—the instruments of her Destiny—have put her in this miserable plight by carrying on internal dissensions and rendering themselves completely impotent against the onslaughts of more powerful outside forces and are even now treating her in such a senseless manner that she will, if they do not awake to their responsibilities at the psychological moment, remain writhing in agonies of her incurable internal dangerous diseases—communal eruptions, mental derangements of some of the able leaders who suddenly develop a narrow outlook and disintegration of the muscles of the mass of unstable disruptive nature whenever a quick-acting poison is injected by misguided malcontents.

For the prevention of future senseless communal frictions, is this not a proper time to broaden our views and eliminate the causes that lead to these unfortunate occurrences, as a matter of fact for trifles, imaginary or magnified wrongs or religious difference and intolerance? To our long-existent causes is now added a new cause for fight for representation in the Legislature, endangering the unique chances for the national progress and the country's freedom, peace and prosperity. Is this not the time for the immediate removal of these ridiculous flimsy causes and reconciling the diverse mentalities to work in unison to achieve the common goal?

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Let us first see if a narrow-minded mental attitude is reasonable and demanded by any religion. We all know from the religious texts and from our voluntary actions that religion has its own distinct sphere far beyond the political and domestic spheres. Religion is concerned only with the mental and psychical elevation of the self while politics and economics are concerned with the material aspects of individuals and nations. Whenever and wherever these spheres are made to overlap, each loses its beneficial influence and all combined lead to harrowing cruelties and ultimate decay of power. History affords ample proofs in this direction. It is this knowledge that has led Kaimal Pasha to keep religion out of politics.

Those who understand what religion is and what its aim and goal are, respect all religions alike and also the saints, prophets, Ulemas and priests of different creeds. Those who teach Higher Truth, abhor fanatics and customs which tend to various violent eruptions. Here it is only the neglect of the essentials and the pursuance of the dangerous accretions that are responsible for the constant fratricidal war between the two main communities.

TRUE AIM OF RELIGION.

Let us see what religion is and what its aim and goal are, also what the 'dharma' of the Hindus and 'Din' or 'Iman' of the Mohammedans signify.

Religion demands resignation and renunciation in due time; enjoins equality, brings enlightenment to the mind, works out emancipation from the worldly bondage, brings ecstasy and leads to mental and psychic evolution; demands liberality of

the heart and loftiness of the mind; commands the initiation into the principal tenets of purity and truth and brings inspiration and illumination to the heart and mind; expects gentleness and nobility.

'Dharma' implies 'dhyana' meaning meditation, 'raksha' meaning protection (of the weak) and 'moksha' meaning salvation. Protection of the weak requires love and sympathy which are, as a matter of fact, the foundation-stones of all religion.

'Din' and 'Iman' practically convey the same sense. 'Din' demands dad (justice), 'yak-dily' (amity, unity) and 'namaz' (prayer); 'Iman' requires 'attakal' (faith in God), 'marafat-ul-lah' (Knowledge of God), 'abra-dasti' (liberality, charity) and 'namaz' meaning prayer.

Islam demands "Yielding obedience to the will of God, resignation to Divine Disposal." Hindu 'Dharma' also demands the same attitude. Instead of these, are we not yielding to personal and political motives in the name of religion and often making a mess? While religion is concerned only with the elevation of an individual mind and soul in order to reach the final stage of 'vasati', 'moksh' or salvation by whatever name it may be known, should remain outside the sphere of our material aim and goal.

CULTIVATE NEW OUTLOOK.

The age of barbarism has gone (though of atrociously refined civilized barbarism is often in evidence when a powerful motive reigns supreme). We can now perceive what is right and what is wrong, what is possible and what is impossible, what is the true significance of a certain action and what is its misrepresentation, we understand the value of unity and patriotism and see the great necessity of their sincere display and yet we at times present a ludicrous scene before the world. Why? Vanity, misconceived ambition, susceptibility to flattery, and the powerful instinct of keeping on the safe side for the preservation of the self interfere the soul and dull the minds of many who prefer to follow their own paths and thus ensnare the common cause.

In order to solve the grave problem of the religious controversy, let both the Hindu and Muslim brothers stick to the chief tenets of their respective religions, ignore various mischievous interpretations of the text made by the narrow-minded religious heads, carry on no more fights over items like the music before the mosque and slaughtering of cows, etc. Let both the communities not hurt the mutual feelings by any undesirable action which takes a heavy toll of innocent lives and sends guilty and guiltless to prisons and gallows. These are surely not the fruits any religion brings to its followers because it has nothing but love and peace to offer. Music should not upset or exasperate a real devotee. It ought not to create a destructive passion—anger—in the mind of a 'namazi' before, during or after his prayer which brings peace and serenity to the mind. If, however, music is undesirable near the mosque, it must be stopped but if a breach of this rule is made by an ignorant party, it can be easily set right by a few gentle words.

A NEW APPLE OF DISCORD.

A new apple of discord dropped suddenly in London on the Round Table Conference. It fascinated some of the Indian delegates with a hidden whisper of tempting promises of the spirits like Juno, Minerva and Venus leading to the path of ridiculous internal dissensions and perhaps a civil war for the possession of a phantom beauty, endowed with doubtful charms of safeguards.

The suitors began to fall out then and there with a stubborn determination to possess her, with a ridiculous attitude to hold her firm to the secret gleam and satisfaction of the mischievous tempters and to the bitter disappointment of the wise counsellors. The fight did not end there and the suitors were ultimately dismissed and carried the apple to their country for developing mutually destructive fight so eagerly desired by the mischief makers.

The fight is imminent unless saner counsels prevail. Fear, suspicion and distrust lest the numerically abler suitors might win her hand, enshrine the beauty on a new 'raj' (?) and she treats the disappointed lovers with dominating heartlessness and injustice.

The terrified suitors, therefore, determined to carry her away and set her up on a distant throne, thereby dividing the country into Greece and Troy.

Is this fight for a phantom (Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:—:—

Not Too Late Yet.

Will the Government of India try to realise the significance of Gandhiji's wire to the Karachi Congress officials? If what is feared does happen, the Indian National Congress will meet for the first time in its long history in grim and gloomy silence. It would be moreover, an irony of fate if through bureaucratic obstinacy the Congress is to meet in an atmosphere of justified and determined hostility, when it is, as it never was before, the interest of Government themselves that the background for Karachi should be absolutely free from all traces of Governmental interference to a nation's earnest desire. Vendetta pursued ruthlessly with the help of red tape will undo the very raison d'être of the spirit that Lord Irwin desires to maintain. After all what is demanded is nothing very monstrous. And it will not do to ignore the political motives of the Lahore accused at a time when National co-operation is being welcomed for the settlement of political issues. It is not yet too late and we want to hope with Mahatma Gandhi that the sentence on Bhagat Singh and his companions will be commuted at the last moment.

Duty of Good-Willers.

In this connection we must draw the attention of European good-willers to what we consider is their obvious duty. There is not a single Indian who wants the condemned men to go to the gallows. The appeal for mercy is the appeal of a whole nation. Will the Europeans justify their profession of good-will by a real gesture? The main issue that is exercising the mind of every Indian to-day is that of political prisoners. The country demands the commutation of the capital sentence on Bhagat Singh and his comrades since the ends of justice can be met even without recourse to the gallows. It demands the release of the Bengal detenus because they are being punished without judicial trial, of the Moplah prisoners because they have already suffered imprisonment for ten years and of the Meerut prisoners who, too, have done two years in jail. These demands are not impossible. Response to them, on the other hand, is certain to dissipate the atmosphere of distrust. This is a magnificent opportunity for Europeans. We have no doubt that Mr. M. I. David will grasp it. But the question is: will the others rise to the occasion and back him?

Is It Forthcoming?

The Finance Member of the Government of India had a confidential talk with the Party leaders, to wit, Srs. Rangachari and Abdur Rahim. There was a leakage and a "partial story" appeared in the columns of an Anglo-Indian contemporary. The matter was referred to in the Assembly and Sir George Schuster suggested that "an apology for the breach of confidence by some one" was due to the Leader of the Opposition. The latter was equally insistent that the apology was due to the Finance Member. This exchange of "after-yeon" courtesies may be admirable. It does not, however, explain how Sir George proposes to secure the apology, whoever be the happy recipient thereof.

People's Rights.

The fundamental rights of the people of the Indian States were once more emphasised at the Special sessions of the Kutchi Prajaktiya Parishad, which met in Bombay on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. L. R. Talsree. The President in his characteristic plain-spoken manner made "a clear categorical demand for the State people's primary rights of equal citizenship without which Federation would be a sham and Swaraj would be a mirage". Roughly speaking, his plea was that the States people should have equal rights with those of British India and the same general type of Governmental institutions must be established in each component part of the Federation. In this connection he quoted and elaborated Mahatma Gandhi's famous dictum that "undiluted autocracy cannot federate with any hope of success for the federation itself with undiluted democracy". Mr. Talsree referred also to the Kutchi people's "resolve to have recourse to measures for the vindication of the rights of the people whose efficiency was only too recently and palpably been tried and proved". It is to be hoped that the Indian Princes at least will voluntarily concede to their subjects their legitimate rights.

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FRITTERING AWAY OF INDIA'S GOLD RESOURCES

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF CURRENCY POLICY—'RYOTS' SORELY HIT

(BY VITHALDAS KANJI BHUTA)

The Indian people are certainly amazed at the stubbornness of the financial junta at Simla and Whitehall—in sticking fast to the 18d. ratio—which has proved so disastrous to the industries and to the agricultural 'ryots' of India.

Will they learn something from the following candid comments of one of the foremost financial authorities—the London 'Statist'? The paper, commenting on February 7, on the ruinous currency policy of the Indian Government, says:—

"Then came the Royal Commission, which in July, 1926, recommended that the *de facto* parity of 18d. be legally recognised, and a recommendation which was promptly acted upon. At the time we criticised this recommendation and suggested that it would have been preferable to allow the rate to revert to its traditional parity of 16d. We based our case on the knowledge that difficulties had been experienced in keeping the rate at 18d. during 1925 and 1926, on the anticipation that a further fall in world prices, i.e., a further appreciation in the value of gold, was likely to occur, and lastly, on the obvious fact that stabilisation at a rate higher than the traditional parity was a step which, however sincerely taken, would lend itself to serious and damaging interpretations regarding the motives of the Government of India and of our own authorities. Our anticipation that world prices would continue to fall has unfortunately been only too well realised. The appreciation in gold, the monetary standard, has been drastic, and once more India is showing how difficult she finds it to adapt herself to a substantial fluctuation in the basis of her structure of monetary values. It cannot be."

"India's power of resistance to the slump in world prices would have been correspondingly increased"—if 16d. ratio had been in force. There is a world of meaning in the remark. It means—a lot of avoidable misery has callously been forced upon the Indian agriculturists. An impartial financial authority like the London 'Statist' denounces the stupid currency policy of the financial authorities in India. But, its warnings—from 1926 onwards—have not been heeded.

It is an irony of fate, that the finance member—Sir George Shuster—who, as the paid servant of the people, is bound to look after the interests of the Indian 'ryots' adheres to a policy which serves instead the interests of foreign manufacturers, who try to push on their goods into India. FALSE CRY.

Official and semi-official Anglo-India—including the Old Dame of Bori Bunder—tries to raise the issue of "discrimination"—as if they were a set of innocents, who would be crushed and injured in the "Swaraj" Government. They want to have it—both ways! They want to have their extra privileges—granted to the Britishers.

*Previous articles appeared on the 17th and 19th instant respectively.

as a special sort of "discrimination"—as against the natural birthright of the children of the soil.

There are three things—which must be secured for the Indian people—if we want to have "the substance of independence"—

1. Popular Control over Army and Police.
2. No over-riding or special powers to the Viceroy—over the Legislature.
3. Control of the people—over Indian Currency and Finance.

Indians may commit mistakes at times: we are not so infallible, as the demi-gods of Simla. But Indians would be amenable to reason and to popular outcry against a wrong policy—whereas the financial tin-gods at Simla seem to be callous to popular sufferings, and seem absolutely averse to correcting their own mistakes, even though public men and financial opinion have warned them time and again—regarding the miseries forced upon the 'ryots'—as a result of the ruinous policy of 18d. ratio.

AN AMERICAN SEES THROUGH THE GAME.

With regard to the R. T. C. Scheme of Reforms—Dr. J. T. Sunderland says:—

"Britain is to control India's Foreign Finance, Foreign Exchange, Credit. That is to say, in financial matters India is to be in the absolute power of Great Britain. Indian financiers claim that one of the important causes of India's impoverishment has been the fact that in the past Indian finance has been under British control. They claim that by changing the value of the rupee and manipulating India's currency in the interest of Britain, and by creating artificial rates of exchange between India and England, the British Government has drained from India untold millions of her wealth. Under the proposed New Constitution for India, all this is to go right on. It is an axiom in state-manship that economic power underlies and controls political power; and that whoever controls the credit of a nation really controls the nation. Under such conditions, will not the claim that India possesses self-rule be anything but mockery?"

VICEROY, THE AUTOCRAT.

While in the proposed New Constitution for India the Viceroy (or Governor General) is to be responsible in a measure to the Indian National (Federal) Legislature, and therefore indirectly to the people of India, "he is to be given autocratic and arbitrary power greater than any past Viceroy has ever possessed". In other words, he is to have power to dismiss Ministers at his will, which means that in what he may claim to be a time of "emergency", he can control legislation, or even dismiss the Legislature, and rule the country by arbitrary edicts, or virtual martial law, exactly as Lord Irwin has done for nearly a year past—imprisoning tens of thousands of India's worthiest citizens.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Flag Satyagrahis Released.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 21.

Mr. Gopinath, Mr. Kale and 12 other Flag Satyagrahis from Sholapur were released on 19th instant from Yerada Jail. Twenty-two Political prisoners belonging to Gujarat and Karnataka were also released on 19th instant.

SUPPORT FOR GANDHI-IRWIN SETTLEMENT

The Sambhaji Association is carrying propaganda in support of the Settlement. The Association has arranged a series of lectures during the week for the purpose.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

About 4000 children collected on the Parashrambhai College ground at 7-30 in the morning. Prayers were offered at the outset and then a mass drill was held where about 1,000 children took part. Boys gave good account of their knowledge about the drill. A National song was then sung by all the children and the children arranged themselves in a big procession which gathered strength in a short time and swelled to about 15,000. The procession was led by the scout and passed through Peru Police Chowky, Chitashalla, Budhwar Chowk and terminated at the Ray Market ground.

"GUDI" AND THE FLAG.

On Friday the Hindu New Year Day, the majority of the houses in the Cantonment and the Poona City used Swadeshi cloth for the use of "Gudi" which were seen in the balcony of the houses. The tricolour flag was also seen flying by the side of the "Gudi."

"SHIVAJEE'S RELEASE FROM AGRA."

The drama named "Aghraon Sukta" on the Shivajee's release from Agra is being staged in Poona with great success. It has been mentioned here that the same drama had created a sensation in Bombay and Khandesh. It was feared in the beginning that Muslim feeling would be injured by allowing the drama to be staged, so Mr. Perry, the collector of Poona invited prominent Muslims of Poona to see the drama in his company. The Muslim leaders responded and after seeing the drama issued the statement to the effect that they would find no reason, why Muslims should feel alarmed at the rumour. A few words which were considered disrespectful to Muslims were dropped. The statement issued by Muslim leaders is signed by Mr. A. A. Khan, M.A. LL.B., Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. Salahuddin Hon. Magistrate and Mr. Md. Hasham Moleedina, the Secretary Maharashtra Muslim Education Society.

GIRGAON ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Benefit Performance By Lalit Kaladarsha Natak Mandali

"Sangit Vadhu Pariksha" was staged by the Lalit Kala Darsha Natak Mandali at the Victoria Theatre on Friday night in aid of the Girgaon English School. The Theatre was packed to its fullest capacity and the audience showed keen interest in the performance.

Rao Bahadur Bole, on behalf of the School, thanked the audience and the President and gave a brief survey of the useful work done by the institution. In emphasising the non-denominational character of the School, he remarked that the school has been offering special facilities to students from communities backward in education and that this year it has sent one Mahar candidate for the ensuing Matriculation Examination. It has also sent for the same Examination four Muslim boys and a Jew girl, who has taken Sanskrit as her additional language. The President, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan then expressed his gratification at the progress, the school had made. He referred with pleasure to the pains taken by the staff up to now to bring the institution to its present level of efficiency. Mr. Pradhan thanked the audience of the Lalit Kaladarsha Mandali and Mr. V. B. Pendharkar for their co-operation, and generosity.

BURVE CONCERT

SKILLED INSTRUMENTALIST

"Master Burve" concert arranged at the Opera House. last evening, was, mainly, interesting for the young "Master Manohar Burve" skilled control and display of Indian musical modes rendered by instruments of at least over dozen different varieties. His skill was, particularly, noticeable over "Straw-violin," "Loha Taring," "Tuba Bells," "Woodophone," "Sleigh Bells" and certainly over the Burmese gongs.

Those eager to know and understand the rich possibilities of Indian music for instrumental interpretation should not, of course, miss the opportunity.

"WILLING OFFICE STAFF"

Viceroy Pays Tribute To Central Secretariat

"A GREAT MACHINE BUT ALSO A HUMAN MACHINE"

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Following is his Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Garden Party for the Government of India Secretariat at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, yesterday.

Gentlemen,—Four weeks to-day Lady Irwin and I leave India and it has been a great pleasure to me that so many members of the Government of India Secretariat have been able to come here this afternoon for apart from the privilege of welcoming you to the Viceroy's House Lady Irwin and I were anxious to take this opportunity of saying goodbye and of trying to express something of the gratitude I personally feel for the part you have played in carrying on the administration of this great country during my five years of office as Viceroy.

WILLING OFFICE STAFF.

All who have held official positions under Government know how much they owe to an efficient and willing office staff and I am quite sure that the heads of every department and every branch in the Government of India would wish me to pay tribute to the high sense of duty that is to be found among the extensive establishments under their charge. The Ministerial staff of the Government have often to work in busy seasons at uncomfortably high pressure. Some of their work must sometimes seem to them as tedious routine and they no doubt often think the ways of their superior officers mysterious. I expect they ask themselves, as we do sometimes, are the result I have produced really worth all this time and trouble and are they really appreciated by those for whom I work. I can readily reassure you on this score for unless every part of a great machine performs its proper function fully and efficiently the loss of power is very quickly discerned and no one discerns it quicker or on the contrary takes more pride in the smooth running of every part, great or small, than the chief engineer.

A GREAT MACHINE.

The Government of India is a great machine but it is also a human machine and you may be very sure therefore that the part which every one of you plays in the central administration of India has its own particular value and importance and that no one appreciates this more than those in authority whose own efficiency depends so much on the thoroughness accuracy and despatch of those who assist them. I have little doubt that if you searched the heart of a Secretary to Government he would confess that he would willingly part with his best Deputy Secretary but that only over his dead body could you rob him of an efficient Superintendent or clerk. Thus the future of India depends very closely upon the work of each one of you and I would have you all believe that if you do that service to your country not less valuable than any other.

GOOD-BYE TO YOU ALL.

In saying good-bye to you to-day, therefore, I wish to thank you one and all for services well and faithfully performed and to say that though many thousands miles of sea may lie between us, I shall always retain a very warm admiration for the Secretariat Staff of the Government of India and shall send them constantly across the waters my warmest good wishes for their own welfare and for that of the India which they represent and serve.—A. P.

STRENGTHEN MAHATMA'S HANDS.

BANISH FOREIGN CLOTH AND DRINK.

At a very largely attended meeting of the Agris at Teghara Mahim Taluka, Palghat it was resolved to carry on a vigorous propaganda in furtherance of the constructive programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Bhoir the leader of the Agris community in a forceful speech exhorted the Agris to give wholehearted support to Mahatma Gandhi who has sacrificed his life for the uplift of the suffering masses and hoped that the Agris will leave no stone unturned to please Mahatma by banishing foreign cloth and eradicating drink evil from their villages. He then appealed to the delegates going to the Karachi Congress to strengthen the hands of Gandhi and to assure him of their wholehearted support.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS

Mr. P. R. Lale writes:—

To-day it will be two years since the leaders of what is called the communist movement in India were arrested from several parts of India and in honour of them the 20th March 1931 was observed as "The Meerut Day".

For two years some of the most intellectual and enterprising young men have been rotting in Meerut Jail as under-trial prisoners. It is our duty to demand that this prolonged trial must end and the prisoners must be allowed freedom of movement in India.

I base this demand not at all on the Gandhi-Irwin agreement but on the general principles that have been for the first time admitted by British Imperialism. When Lord Irwin sent for the 'de facto' leader of the National Movement, Mahatma Gandhi it was because no other institution except the Congress could lay an equal claim to represent the Indian people. It was the whole nation that Lord Irwin was negotiating with for a truce when he was talking with Mahatma Gandhi. Those negotiations as well as those further negotiations which are envisaged are heretofore open to public discussion in the National Assembly.

In that Assembly which is to be held at Karachi every school of political thought in India, which is willing to be represented, must have freedom to be present. Therefore we demand that the Meerut prisoners must be forthwith released.

They have virtually been suffering two years' imprisonment. Presuming their activities were harmful their isolation for two years is more than sufficient to neutralise that harm. Besides if the Round Table Conference be a reality and the words of Messrs. MacDonald and Bann be not camouflage, it is now permissible to presume that the British rulers also recognise that Imperialism has now to give place to something essentially and radically different. On the basis of this presumption, we are entitled to demand that the Meerut prisoners shall be set at liberty.

Let the boasted British sense of fairplay be turned into reality and the Meerut prisoners be set at liberty early enough to attend the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress.

RAJPUTANA WANTS NEXT CONGRESS

Labour Organising

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWARE, Mar. 20.

Since the release of the Beawar political prisoners from the central jail Ajmer, Beawar is again pulsating with a rejuvenated political life. Mass meetings are being held. The truce concluded by Mahatma appears to be acceptable to the people at large. This year 52 delegates, including three lady delegates will be sent to Karachi from Beawar District. Every effort will be made at Karachi to invite the Congress to hold its next Session in Rajputana which is still divested of this proud privilege. Peaceful picketing is smoothly going on.

ORGANISING LABOUR.

Yesterday a large meeting of the mill workers numbering about 3,000-4,000 was held near the mill area, Mr. Jamaluddin Makmoor the Secretary of the Dist. C. C. Beawar, recently released from Ajmer Jail exhorted the audience to organise a Labour union, which was instantly formed at the spot with Seth Ghisulal Jafodia and Mr. Makmoor as its president and secretary respectively. It is for the first time that labour is being organised at Beawar. It is fervently anticipated that the mill-owners will extend every help within their capacity for the healthy growth of this union.

BEAWARE RIOT CASE.

The Beawar riot case which is the sequel of the Satyagraha movement comes off on the 7th April. With a view to its circumstances the District authorities would really evince a change of heart by withdrawing the case which would restore good-will and create better atmosphere for the forthcoming peace negotiations.

THE COMMUNAL TANGLE

(Continued from previous page.) beauty fair when it is certain that she will not assume any material form worthy of possession? Granting she takes a material form, is it certain that she will bring the desired peace? Will she not perhaps plunge the country into an unending struggle? If she is really fascinating, let her assume a divine form with a crown of Peace studded with the gem of Freedom and be enthroned for a common worship in the country.

(To Be Continued.)

CHARTER OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Maharao Urged To Lend Support

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF CUTCH PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

When the Special Sessions of the Cutch Prajakiya Parishad met again on Sunday after nearly three hours discussion the following resolution, welcoming the principle of Federation for the future constitution of India and urging on the Maharao of Cutch to grant the primary rights of citizenship to his people was accepted.

Sgt. Mathradas Kanji Matani moved: (a) The Cutch Prajakiya Parishad in this its extraordinary sessions welcomes the acceptance of the principle of Federation to form the basis of the future constitution of India in which would be associated all the British provinces and Indian States on a basis of equality.

(b) This Conference declares its emphatic opinion that before any Federal Constitution could be properly established and satisfactorily worked, and as a condition precedent for the same the primary rights of Citizenship, such as those mentioned below in all the component parts of the Federation, should be clearly declared and fully guaranteed. The said Primary Rights of Citizenship must in the opinion of this Conference, include, 'inter alia':—

1. The liberty of the subjects, including freedom of thought, speech, worship and association.
2. The freedom of the Press.
3. The supremacy of law.
4. Purity of the administration of Justice including the separation of the Judicial from the Executive Functions of Government, and the independence of the Judiciary.
5. Responsibility of the Executive to the people's representative institutions in the legislature and financial and other administration in the same manner as in the other parts of the Federation for the Local, State and Federal governing institutions.

PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION.

(c) This Conference respectfully urges upon the Maharao to accept and endorse for the State of Cutch the foregoing primary rights of citizenship for the Cutch people in Cutch, and requests him to see, when the Cutch Durbar joins the Federation, that proper care is taken for all the above rights along with similar others that may be accorded to the Indian people in all parts of the Federation, with a view to their being duly assured to the people of Cutch.

UNACCEPTABLE AS IT IS.

Mr. Matani said the lot of Princies also will be made worse. They were already at the mercy of the Political Agents and he apprehended that their position will be made still weaker if the Federation was accepted in its proposed form.

THEN AND NOW.

Sgt. L. V. Thakkar further supporting the resolution recalled the words of Mahatma Gandhi that "undiluted autocracy cannot federate with any hope of success for the federation itself with undiluted democracy" and Mr. Churchill's words that "Responsibility, at the Centre and safeguards will result in chaos."

HOPE IN CONGRESS AND GANDHI.

Mr. Gulabshankar Sonji Dholakia further supported the resolution. He pointed out that even those of the States which had accepted the principle of Federation had made it clear that they should enjoy complete internal freedom and no one should have the power to interfere in internal matters. They had further made it clear that their relations with the paramount power would remain intact. He hoped that the Congress and Gandhi who had taken up the question would find a proper solution of the subject.

MAHARAO'S ADHERENCE SOUGHT.

Several other speakers further supported the resolution and it was passed.

MAHARAO'S ADHERENCE SOUGHT.

Another resolution authorising the president to communicate the resolution to the Maharao of Cutch, Mahatma Gandhi, Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao and Prof. Abhyankar and adopt all means to obtain the adherence of the Maharao and the Cutch Durbar to it was passed and the Session came to a close.

Congress Concession.

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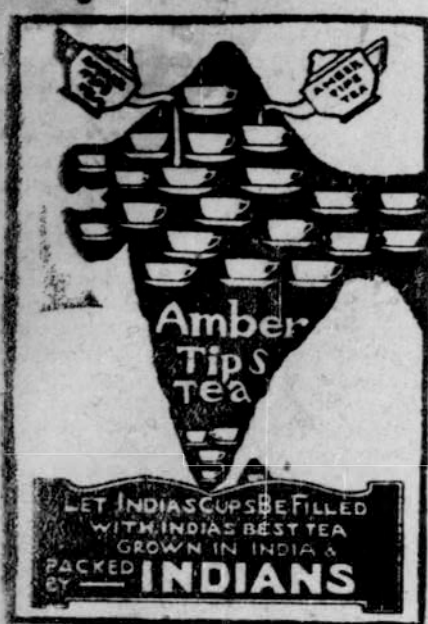
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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

U. P. GOVT. CENSURED FOR STRONG ACTION AGAINST PATRIOTIC ZAMINDAR

Chintamani Accuses Govt. Of Lack Of Sympathy Vision And Judgment.

LUCKNOW, March 20. A series of short notice questions were put this morning by Rai Rajeswar Ball, Ex-Minister, regarding the coercive measures adopted against the Raja of Kalakankar and the Rai Sahab of Bhadri for realization of land revenue arrears.

Mr. J. C. Smith, Finance Member, replying said the questions were shown to him only yesterday and as they related to matters as to which information had to be obtained from the District concerned it was not possible for him to give detailed replies. Information at present available to Government was confined to a press telegram from Lucknow and certain figures given by the questioner himself. The press message made no mention of the Rai Sahab of Bhadri. As regards the Raja of Kalakankar the figures given indicate that his kharif demand is just over Rs. 90,000 of which upto 10th March he had paid a little over Rs. 50,000 but his payments fell below even half of his admitted rent collections. Under such circumstances the Government could take no exception to the use of coercive measures.

NO ENQUIRIES MADE. Mr. Chintamani enquired what efforts, if any, did the Finance Member make to get information on the matter from Parbagarh ever since it first came to his notice.

The Finance Member replied that he had so far omitted to send any queries to the District concerned.

Mr. Chintamani thereupon handed over notice to the Chair signifying his intention to move the adjournment of the House by way of protest against the unsatisfactory nature of the replies to the questions regarding attachment of Raja of Kalakankar's property.

"DONE NO WRONG". The adjournment motion was accordingly taken up at 3 p.m.

Mr. Chintamani moving the adjournment said Parbagarh was within easy reach of Lucknow and the Finance Member, if he was inclined could have obtained all the necessary information. Apart from giving vague reply he indicated that in Government's opinion the District Officer of Parbagarh had done no wrong.

LACK OF SYMPATHY AND JUDGMENT. Mr. Chintamani blamed the P.

Government of lack of sympathy, vision and judgment. The landholders as a class had done more for the bureaucracy than any other body of men. The Raja of Kalakankar had paid large percentage of revenue than the rents realized. There were many more landholders in the U. P. who were worse offenders in this respect.

No Government with average understanding and sympathy would have behaved in the manner the U. P. Government had done with a man of Raja of Kalakankar's position.

PUBLIC AGITATED. Public mind was sure to be greatly agitated by such proceedings and the atmosphere of peace and goodwill which noble Viceroy with the assistance of a holy Mahatma had been trying to produce in this country in order that the relations between British and Indians might once more be relations of cordiality and mutual trust and esteem might be disturbed. Actions such as the one under discussion, were calculated to hamper that work very effectively.

"KINDLY" INDIAN OFFICER. Mr. J. C. Smith, Finance Member, replying said that the several questions put to-day were such that replies to them could not be given unless sufficient information had been gathered. The Deputy Commissioner of Parbagarh was an Indian Officer of extremely kind and discreet disposition.

It was very unlikely that he had treated the Raja of Kalakankar unnecessarily harshly. The Raja himself had told the District Officer in February that he had no great difficulty in realizing rents.

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE. The Finance Member was convinced that with a slight effort the Raja who was very popular with the tenants could realize more rents than he actually did and thus pay up part of the revenue arrears and thus avoid all unpleasantness. The Finance Member emphasised there was absolutely no political motive whatsoever in the action taken against the Raja of Kalakankar and the Raja Sahab of Bhadri. Five other Talukdars in Parbagarh had been treated in the same manner.

The adjournment motion was carried without a division.—A.

IRREGULARITIES DISCOVERED BY BOMBAY AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Neglect Of Interests Of Rate-Payers.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS ENQUIRY.

The Director of Information writes:—

The annual report on the working of the Local Audit Department for the year 1928-29 shows that 797 accounts were audited. The report gives instances of irregularities found in the accounts of Local Bodies classified as follows:—

- Inadequacy of action taken on audit notes;
- Bad finance;
- Arrears of dues;
- Non-observance of Government Orders;
- Non-observance of provisions of Local Acts;
- Non-observance of Municipal by-laws;
- Want of Commissioner's sanction to changes in establishment;
- Neglect of rate-payers' interests;
- Irregularities in expenditure on Public Works;
- Embezzlements, misappropriations and short-payments, over-payments, etc., and
- Other irregularities.

Cases are shown where action taken on irregularities noticed in audit was inadequate. The defaulters are mostly local bodies, municipalities, district and taluka local boards.

The Examiner emphasizes the necessity of bringing home to the municipalities concerned the need of setting right their finances. The report mentions a number of municipalities whose finances are unsound and another statement shows the names of municipalities whose expenditure has exceeded their income.

Arrears of taxes totalled, on 31st March 1928, Rs. 19.38 lakhs as compared with Rs. 16.27 lakhs in the previous year. The tendency to increase arrears continued unchecked and was a disquieting feature of municipal administration during the year.

The arrears mentioned above include also a sum of Rs. 3,588 due from councillors of certain municipalities.

IRREGULARITIES. Neglect of the interest of rate-

payers was noticed in a number of local bodies. This was characterised in some instances by the incompetence of the accounts staff, the extravagance of expenditure on establishments, lack of check or control over expenditure in general and expenditure on Public Works in particular. On plausible excuses members of the staff and even of the Municipal Board travel for business which could have been better done by post at less cost. There is a lack of proper supervision over heavy items of expenditure. To supervise the outlay of an expenditure of about 2½ lakhs per annum on public works one of the District Local Boards has an establishment of four overseers and eight sub-overseers, few of whom possess the necessary qualifications.

In the District Local Board of Dharwar serious irregularities had been noticed in the periodical audit of public works, expenditure and as a result it was decided that the annual grants paid to the Board for the construction of roads and bridges as well as improvement of village water supply should be withheld until the Board had engaged a suitable engineering staff and there was a reasonable prospect of the grants not being misused or wasted.

The Examiner points out also 65 instances of embezzlements out of which action has been taken in 26 cases only.

According to the report the gross expenditure by Local authorities on primary education was Rs. 160 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs was disallowed in audit for the Government grant.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED. In reviewing the report of the Examiner of Accounts, Government have instructed the Divisional Commissioners and the Commissioner in Sind to take steps to set right the various irregularities and in particular to investigate the financial position of the municipalities whose finances have been reported to be unsound. Some of the suggestions of the Examiner are under the consideration of Government.

MAHATMA TALKS WITH MAHARASHTRA WORKERS.

Give Me Your Heart, Says Sage Of Sabarmati.

A private meeting of all prominent workers in Maharashtra was held at 9 p.m. on the 17th instant at the Ville-parie Satyagraha camp. As many as 65 leaders from several districts of Maharashtra were present at the meeting.

Shriji Shankarrao Deo congratulated all the assembled leaders and placed before them the various items for discussion, the chief among them being:—

- (1) Discussion on the terms of truce.
- (2) Organised efforts for the work before us.
- (3) Statement of Sholapur Martial Law prisoners and other undeleaded prisoners.
- (4) Giving of invitation on behalf of Maharashtra to the Congress, at the ensuing Karachi Congress.

It was decided by a majority of votes that a Central institution to guide, train and carry on the activities of the boycott of foreign cloth, prohibition work and village organisation in the form of constructive work, should be started and a fund of one lakh of rupees be collected for this purpose.

A committee consisting of the following gentlemen is appointed to organise the whole scheme:—Shriji Balasaheb Kher, N. V. Gadgil, Shankarrao Deo, Jaharalli, and Swami Anand.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO MAHARASHTRA.

On Wednesday (the 18th instant) Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, Jammalal Bajaj and others, paid a visit to the Ville-parie camp and had a free and open talk for more than an hour with the workers in Maharashtra on various topics.

On being requested by Shriji Shankarrao Deo to address the workers, Mahatma gave the following message that he had given at Poona, 'Maharashtra should give its heart to me and I am its'.

GOVT'S VERSION OF BORSAD ASSAULTS ON WOMEN.

COMPLAINT OF LILAVATI ASSUR.

The following questions were asked and answered in the Bombay Council, on Thursday:—

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact:—

- (a) that there was a procession of ladies at Borsad on or about the 15th January, 1931;
- (b) that it was not banned or declared illegal by any order by a competent local authority;
- (c) that the procession was dispersed by the police and several ladies were arrested; if so, was any previous notice given to the organisers that it would be dispersed? If so, by whom? How many ladies were arrested;
- (d) that all the ladies who were arrested were subsequently released except one, named Lilavati Assur; if so, why she was not released along with others? Did she commit any special offence?

(e) that Lilavati Assur was abused and beaten by a Sub-Inspector of Police while she was in the lock-up;

(f) that the said lady made a complaint of her being abused and beaten to the trying magistrate and that the latter directed another magistrate to investigate her complaint; if so, was the complaint investigated, were suitable opportunities given to Lilavati Assur to prove her case, and what are the findings of the investigation? Will they be laid on the table? If not, why not?

Sir Ernest Holt: (a) Yes. (b) It was banned by an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, issued by the Resident First Class Magistrate, Borsad.

(c) Notice to disperse was given by the Sub-Inspector. When the notice was disregarded, 20 women who made up the procession were removed to the police station. There was thus no occasion to disperse it by force.

(d) Yes. She was formally arrested on charges under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code for disobeying the Magistrate's order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and under Ordinance XI of 1930 for an offence previously committed.

(e) No. (f) She made a complaint during her trial by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who referred it to the Resident First Class Magistrate for investigation. She was given every opportunity to state her case. A copy of the finding of the Resident Magistrate is placed on the Council table.

Borsad, 15th January, 1931. The papers of inquiry, i.e. statements of Bal Lilavati and Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Gulmahmad Khan and 'yad' of the Medical Officer, Borsad, are sent herewith from which it appears that Bal Lilavati gets fits and the Police Sub-Inspector states that at the time of asking the address she fell a fit and fell down to which Bal

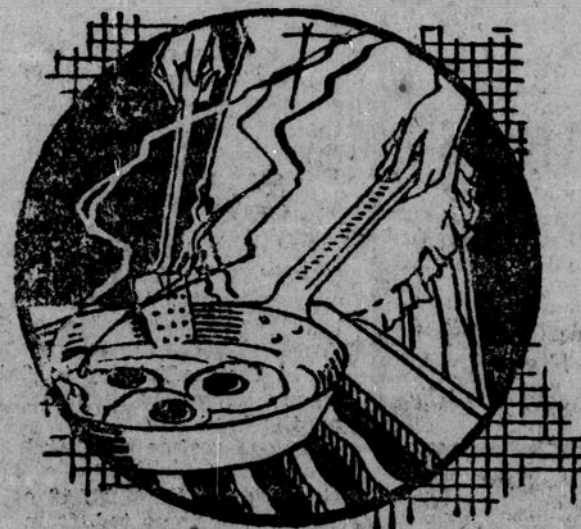
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Lilavati denies. She also states that she neither wants to complain nor to produce witnesses. In my opinion it is possible that she might have received injury as stated by the Medical Officer owing to a fall on account of the fit and might attribute that to the Police Sub-Inspector at the instigation of some mischievous Samiti people as stated by the Police Sub-Inspector and nothing requires to be done in the matter.—G. M. Tungare.



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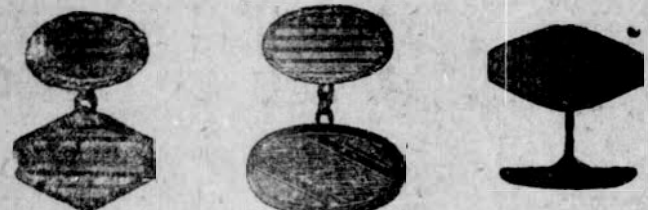
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AHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE

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ARABS AND NAVIGATION

Maulvi Nadvi Refutes "Myths"

TREACHERY OF THE PORTUGUESE.

The notion that Europeans were the first to invade India from the sea is ridiculous. The Arabs did it one thousand years back. They were the first to capture the ports of Thana and Broach. Similarly the notion that India was a land solely inhabited by the Aryans till the invasions of the Moslems from the North is not correct. The Western coast of India was frequently visited by the Arabs centuries before the Muslims entered this country from the North. The Arab historian Masudi mentions that when he visited Cambay in the tenth century about a hundred years before Mahmud's invasion of India there were "0,000 Arabs in the city of Cambay alone".

These observations were made by Maulvi Syed Suleiman Nadir in his second lecture on "Arabs and Navigation", delivered at the Anjuman Islam Hall on Thursday evening. In this lecture Maulvi Suleiman dealt with the "Arab's knowledge of other parts of the Earth". Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji presided.

At the outset the speaker observed that students of Islamic history knew that even in the life time of the Prophet the early Muslims had to flee to Abyssinia and there was evidence to show that frequently they visited that country. The port for Medina in those days was known as "Jar". In the rule of the first two Caliphs Abubakar and Omar Muslims conquered Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia and reached the coasts of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. Enthusiastic Arab conquerors wanted to cross the seas but they were prevented by Caliph Omar who had good reason to doubt their efficiency to fight the enemy on sea as they fought him on the land.

In the regime of Caliph Omar Arabia was faced with a devastating famine in A. H. 18 and food had to be imported from Egypt and India. It was then that a big canal 70 miles long was dug which joined the Nile to the Red Sea. The Arabs also had the idea of linking together the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea by digging a canal but Caliph Omar did not allow them to work it out as he feared that the Greeks would then cross the Mediterranean and harass the pilgrims. In those days two of the ports in Arabia viz. Jar and Ubulu were most flourishing.

ARAB INVASIONS.

The speaker then proceeded to show how after the death of Caliph Omar the Arabs gradually invaded many islands in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and reached India and captured the ports of Thana and Broach.

In the Abbasid period the port of Basra came into prominence. The Abbasides shifted their capital from Damascus to Baghdad and in founding the city of Baghdad on the banks of Tigris and Euphrates also showed the anxiety of the Arabs keep themselves in touch with the city. It was in the Abbasid period that Arabs' knowledge

of Navigation reached its height. An Arab historian who lived in the fourth century A. H. mentions that there were 120,000 canals in the city of Basra alone. The port of Bahrain was so great that at a time 1,000 ships could be anchored in that port.

Maulvi Suleiman then showed that it was not only the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf of which the Arabs had full knowledge. They had reached the African coast and had captured a large number of islands in the Indian ocean and had reached upto China. A study of the writings of Arab historians and travellers of those times revealed the fact that the people who inhabited those islands and the coast of Africa were as wild and uncivilized as some of the tribes in the interior parts of Africa were even to this day and if the European nations took pride in their efforts to civilize the inhabitants of those parts of the world credit was also due to the Arabs who civilized the people with whom they came into contact.

AN ASSERTION.

Proceeding Maulvi Suleiman refuted the notion created by the history that is taught in Indian schools and colleges that Europeans were the first people to invade India by sea. He asserted that the Arabs were the first to invade India by sea and to capture the ports of Thana and Broach. He also refuted the notion that India was isolated before the entry of the Muslims from the North. The entire Western coast of India was frequently visited by the Arabs and thousands of them had inhabited the coast. In the city of Cambay alone there were 10,000 Arabs when the historian Masudi visited that city in the tenth century that is about a hundred years before the Mahmud of Ghazni.

Similarly the Arabs had reached Africa and the famous French historian in Le Bon had candidly admitted that to which ever part of Africa they found the footsteps of Arabs who had reached that continent before the Europeans.

The speaker further said that considering all the historical and other evidence available it could be said that the Arabs had almost the same knowledge of the seas and other parts of the Earth before 1,000 years that the world has now. The Arabs were the first to realise that all the seas were joined with one another.

LION OF THE SEA.

Concluding he said that it was an Arab navigator Ibn Majid Asadul Behr (Lion of the Sea) who showed to Vasco de Gama the way to India. It was an irony of fate that the same Portuguese who were helped by the Arabs ousted them from almost every island and port that they had captured.

Lastly it was at the time that all the Eastern countries having feet of their own combined to fight the Portuguese but they failed miserably in their attempt. "From that day Eastern nations have not been able to revive this art of Navigation which their forefathers had fully mastered".

A graceful Mahomedan lady with soft dark eyes is watching her husband at quito and calling to him—in English. Inscrutable Indian... black coats edged with gold, hover outside the cabin door marked "His Highness's Office," with official files in their hands, receiving the instructions of an inner secretary—in English.

We have a prince who is so Western in his ways and speech that if you heard him talk without seeing him you would instantly conclude that he was one of the props of an English country. We have a prince so Eastern—almost defiantly so by contrast—that bets are made in the smoking-room as to the colour of the brocade frockcoat he will wear to-morrow. He wore a purple one yesterday and a green one the day before.

He is very proud, this prince, and should have a liner to himself. He will not dine until 9 o'clock, when the other passengers have finished and the room is empty. Then he enters in stately procession followed by his suite, who have awaited his pleasure humbly in the companionway. "That is the way an Indian prince should dine," ironically remarks the English-country Maharajah in a dinner jacket, who has finished his own dinner, as he watches the state procession of his brother peer. He dislikes ceremonial native dress himself.

INDOLENT FIGURES.
The alleyway leading to the cabins de luxe is heavy with the scent of burning sandalwood. Indolent figures wrapped in florid dressing-gowns can be seen behind half-drawn curtains. Body servants in tight livery crouch before the open door suspiciously eyeing every passer-by. A young English butler or footman, newly attached to the train of a prince, gives an incongruous touch to this snapshot of mixed India.

He wears the conventional tall coat and buttons of his kind and he appears rather lonely. When his Indian superiors of the retinue are not about he likes to engage a passing steward in conversation. The stewards have definite working hours, and they learn from him that there are no trade union regulations in a Maharajah's household below stairs. He is on duty until his Indian master permits him to go to bed.

The native servants look at him curiously and discuss him under their breath. He is one of them, yet an outsider. They move reluctantly or not at all when another European, who is merely a passenger, passes along the alleyway.

Other Indian lackeys are on guard outside the cabins occupied by Indian ladies. The air here is perfumed, but more subtly.

The Indian ladies are much in evidence and we are grateful. Not long ago they would have been hidden from our gaze. The Begum Shah Nawaz was in purdah until ten years ago. Her daughter, Miss Shah Nawaz, mingles freely with the other passengers, as do her women friends. They play games and at night they sit on the sandal promenade deck and watch the dancing until it is finished.

European women are charmed by their manners and conversation. They talk brightly and intelligently on many subjects. They like England. Their memories of London are constantly recalled, but when they mention the weather it is with a shudder, as do the men unaccustomed to the vagaries of the English climate.

Some of them were wilted and drooping until we passed Suez. Then they blossomed into gorgeous colours. The sun has revived the politicians after their foray and set them weaving their nets within nets for the capture of the impressionable mob. They bend over books of Press cuttings and fat volumes of shorthand reports. They talk interminably in level voices.

Some, it must be confessed, appear irked by this political business. They are dragged unwillingly from pleasanter past-times to one or other of the hole-and-corner conferences in remote sitting out places. One was removed almost by force from his favourite diversion this morning. His captor said to him rebukingly: "But you must come now to more serious affairs the toys can wait."

And like a small boy caught playing truant, he left his jigsaw puzzle, which was on the way to becoming a fine large battleship in many colours, and reluctantly went below to discuss the destiny of India.

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The Return Of R. T. C. Delegates

WHAT HAPPENED ON BOARD THE "VICEROY OF INDIA."

Sir Percival Phillips was a passenger on board the "Viceroy of India" which brought back a large number of R. T. C. delegates to India. The following description from his pen in the "Daily Mail" in mail week will be of interest:—

(BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.)

We have India in miniature in this Bombay liner. The passenger list is top-heavy with princes, and their retinues dominate the colour scheme.

It is an incomplete exhibit of the new India which is chasing the will-o'-the-wisp called independence; for we lack the depressed classes, unless by stretching a point we include certain sun-dried Europeans suffering from an enlarged liver.

Yet the picture is interesting, even instructive. Here are many of the elements of a situation which threatens to pull down the Empire. They are as loosely knit and as reluctant to coalesce as India herself. The camouflage of the London Conference was shed with winter kit. Princes and politicians have put off their Round Table faces. Now that we have passed the frontier of Europe the East is once again undisguised.

Factions whisper in seduced corners of the ship and the dreadful disease induced by undigested politics has reappeared in virulent form. While they argue let us look them over. A walk round the ship will reveal many odd things not seen when these people were in London. Note that many of them talk

English among themselves. Here are two light-brown politicians earnestly disputing a favourite problem across their deck chairs. Their sentences bow swiftly in the sing-song cadences of the native-born; words and syllables interlocked at a dead-level; intelligible enough, but here and there a phrase strangely fashioned.

"By Jove, but you are totally misinformed, Mister—"

Farther on, an other Hindu in a green jumper and tight trousers is reading "Nicholas Nickleby" aloud to a companion clad in a brown frock coat, who listens with an amused smile. A patriarchal bearded old gentleman, whose long thin hair is gathered in a loose knot at the nape of his neck, sits with fingers locked and gazes inscrutably at the sea while a youth in a pink puggaree declaims volubly in the same chanting voice—in English. Little young Indians are at a tennis net, playing and scoring with rapid comments on their success or failure.

BEASTLY COLD.

A Maharajah, in perfectly cut tweeds, is saying cheerfully to a friend: "It's a good thing we are out of that beastly cold weather".

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Steamers	Tons	Arr. Co.	Leave
Hakusan	10500	24 Mar	24 Mar
Hankow	4104	15 Mar	28 Mar
Tokio	6972	19 Mar	28 Mar
Tsushima	6754	29 Mar	2 April
Haruna	10500	7 April	7 April
Kaga	5860	12	21
Katori	10000	21	21
Genoa	6785	15 April	28 April

*Do not carry passengers.
*Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hakone	10500	18 Mar	4 April
Yama	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Hakone	10500	Hong Kong	Kobe
Yama	11000	1 April	7 April
Binyo	12000	14 April	21 April

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Distributors in Bombay:
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MONDAY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 20.
B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B C Rate D D 1/5 21/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 1/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.

NEW YORK.
B C Rate T T 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275 3/4.

Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 929.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945.

JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 138 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2.

HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 70 1/8.

SHANGHAI.
Banks Selling D D 90.
Banks Buying D D 156 5/8.

JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 15/12.
19th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 20th instant.

Japan/London 2/0 5/8 19th instant.

London/Paris 124.20 19th instant.

London/Belgium 34.89 19th instant.

London/Switzerland 25.25 19th instant.

London/Italy 92.75 19th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm.

Gold £4.4.10 18th instant; £4.4.10-12 19th instant.

Silver London Ready £14-3/10 18th instant; £13-5/8 19th instant.

Silver London Forward £14-1/8 18th instant; 29-7/3 19th instant.

Silver New York Ready £30-3/4 18th instant; 29-7/8 19th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £2 5/8 per cent. 18th instant; £2-19/32 per cent. 19th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos £2-13/16 per cent. 18th instant; £2-13/16 per cent. 19th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. Money: Inter Bank Call 6 per cent. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent.

Tone: Steady.
"Tone of Silver: Steady. China sold. India bought at the decline."

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, March 20.
3 Months Discounts 2-19/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2-13/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate—3 per cent.

Call Money—5-1/2 per cent. One month—5 per cent.

Three months—5 per cent. Six months—4-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate—7 per cent.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN BRITISH INDIA.

Bales of 400 lbs. nett. During January 1st Sept. to 31st January.

1931. 1930. 1930-31.

Bombay 61,884 77,930 265,021

Ahmedabad 26,039 30,425 133,675

Bombay Presidency 103,996 124,813 477,335

Madras Presidency 18,932 17,887 89,466

United Provinces 21,328 21,514 101,402

Central Provinces & Berar 10,679 11,199 50,832

Bengal 7,931 9,226 38,349

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 21.
May 11.01
July 11.26
October 11.57
December 11.80
January 11.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 21.
March 10.85
May 10.98
Middling Spot 10.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 21.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 8,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool: March 21. (Saturday.)
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.55

Broach, Fine (Good Staple) 4.75

Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) 4.95

Comra, Good 3.95

" Fully Good 4.15

" Fine 4.35

Bengal, Good 3.75

" Fully Good 3.90

" Fine 4.05

Scinde, Fully Good 3.90

" Fully Good 3.90

" Superfine 4.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
March 9.29
May 9.26
July 9.37
September 9.46
October 9.57
November 9.57
January 9.71
Sakellaris F.G.F. Spot 9.75

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS. THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Receipts for week ending 19th March.

1931. 1930.
Bengals Bales 4851 5084

Comras 39885 51245

Dholeras 6922 4990

Broach 17916 18726

Southerns 1550 370

Americans 154

Egyptians 4746 222

E. Africans 5216 2295

Other sorts 81240 82791

Exports for week ending 19th March.

United Kingdom 4084

Continent 4084

China 23172

Japan 378

Coast Ports 378

Total 27634

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe 3961

China, Japan & Coast 56409

Ports 56409

Total 60370

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th March.

1930-31 1929-30

U. S. A.

Total 1500761 1390646

Total exports by rail.

1st Sept. 1930 to 19th March 1931 97,726 Bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 19th March 1931 434,394

Same period last year 501,996

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers, & Mills in Bombay on 19th March 1931 954,259

Same time last year 1,297,599

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Imports of American Cotton.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931 56,647

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 19th March 1931 (b) 44,443

American cotton at Sea for India (c) 12,204

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN MILLS IN INDIA.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by Mills in British India, and on voluntary returns from or yarn production figures of Mills in Indian States).

Bales of 400 lbs. nett. During January 1st Sept. to 31st January.

1931. 1930. 1930-31.

British India 171,843 192,586 800,280

Indian States 28,986 27,876 138,702

Total 200,829 220,462 938,982

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names. Latest Prices.

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. 0 3 0

London Tin Corporation Ord. 0 13 6

Turner & Newall 1 19 9

Associated Electrical Industries 1 2 9

Attock Oil 0 14 7

Associated Portland Cement 1 4 0

Underground Electric Railways 1 2 9

Electric Supply Corp. 2 8 0

Guest, Keen & Netherfield Ltd. Ord. 0 15 9

Beira Railways 0 13 3

County of London Electric Supply Ord. 2 8 0

Marconi International Marine 2 0 0

Calender's Cable & Constr. Co. Ord. 2 19 0

General Elec. Ord. 2 15 9

L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. 43 5 0

International Ry. of C. America Ord. 13 0 0

Malayalam Plantations 0 12 3

Southern Burma Petroleum 0 4 0

British S. Africa (Chartered) 1 11 3

Pahang Consolidated Ord. 1 7 0

Wm. Cory & Son 2 12 6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

No Demand For Jute Fabric.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following report dated 14th March:—

JUTE SHARES

On account of a weak and declining bunny market, Jute shares have also remained quiet during the latter half of the week.

Mills have been eager sellers for forward heavy-goods without attracting buyers.

Shipments this month are likely to be a very small too and this has caused nervousness amongst holders of gunies and hesians.

It is remarkable how steady jute shares are, although they should have dropped considerably more in sympathy with the gunny market. Any further decline in the gunny market should cause nervousness in shares too.

At the close speculative shares again moved up slightly on account of some buying by speculators whereas others shares were quietly steady.

JUTE FABRICS

Both heavy-goods and hesians have declined on account of lack of demand from consuming markets. Mills have been weak sellers for forward heavy-goods.

It is reported that some reselling has been done on account of the River Plate. Market at the close was quiet. Futka Hesians (May Dely) decline from Rs. 8-7, closing at Rs. 8-9.

The prices for the P/D Orders during the week were as under:

Opened at Rs. 9 0 11 5

Lowest at Rs. 8 7 10 15

Highest at Rs. 9 6 11 12

Closed at Rs. 8 7 10 15

RAW JUTE

Raw Jute has remained quiet and declining on account of both consuming and mills not showing any interest. Sowings of the new crop have begun and the weather is quite favourable.

There is a propaganda going on in the districts to sow less jute during the week was as under:—

March Delivery: Opened at Rs. 26-15.

Lowest at Rs. 26-8.

Highest at Rs. 27-4.

Closed at Rs. 26-9.

June Delivery: Opened at Rs. 28-15.

Lowest at Rs. 28-10.

Highest at Rs. 29-6.

Closed at Rs. 28-11.

COALS.

Business was on a restricted scale without any outstanding feature. Among Bid-Header group Burrakur (ord.) kept steady round Rs. 14 while Bid-Header group were marked down to Rs. 14-5 owing to an outbreak of fire in one of their collieries, have recovered again to Rs. 16 on the understanding that the fire has been effectively controlled. Borra and Bendra were also steady features although no transaction was reported in them. There are sellers of Standard at Rs. 44. Among Macneil group Aldhi were marked up to Rs. 3-8 while Equitable (ord.) were slightly easier at Rs. 27-8 and West Jamuria were marked up over a rupee to Rs. 11-0.

Among Yule group Bengal remained unchanged at Rs. 307 while Bengal-Nagpore (ord.) gave way slightly to Rs. 80-8 and Burademo kept steady at the decline at Rs. 8-0. Among others Bokaro and Rangpur were quoted round Rs. 10-4. Raneesingee changed hands at Rs. 31-4 and Bhagora at Rs. 4-6.

While Aldin and Dhemo have carried forward satisfactory by credit balances after wiping out their huge debts. The directors of Katras Jheriah have recommended the distribution of Rs. 2-12 per share for the half-year ended 31st January 1930.

PREFERENCE SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

Jute Mills Preference shares were in fair demand at full rates while industrial Preferences were practically in favour of buy rs. A small business was reported in Calcutta Municipal Debentures but nothing in Calcutta Port Trust issues. Among Industrial debentures 7 per cent. Bhatpara Power (1st issue) and 5 per cent. Sivas Jheriah Debentures changed hands at about last levels. Only one transaction was reported in Jute Mills Debentures, but on the whole they could be easily placed at full rates.

COTTONS.

Only a few dealers were registered in Kesora (ord.) but prices on the whole have been well maintained. Bengal-Nagpore (ord.) were wanted at Rs. 24-12 while Dumar (ord.) may be placed at Rs. 145, Bengal-Luxmi at Rs. 90 and Kesoram at Rs. 3-12.

TEAS.

Prospects of Tea shares appear gloomy as no agreement has been arrived at between British and Dutch growers regarding restriction of output. In the local share market Tea shares were repeatedly reflected and only a few deals were registered at lower levels. Batell were marked

Satisfactory Substitute for China, Ceylon, etc. ordinary Tea
GUJRAT PHARMACY'S AYURVEDIC ROSE TEA
made of restorative herbs non-addicting, inebriative, useful to all sound and sick, child and old. Agreeably, palatable, natural Rose colour.
1 lb. 5 Ans. 1 lb. Re. 1.
Gujarat Pharmacy's SWADESHI "PROFULA" TOOTH PASTE
No Soap price 10/- No FAT
Wonderful manifestation in Dental Paste. Armoury, Do Try
BOMBAY Kalbadevi Hathi Building.
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'PROXAL'
ANTISEPTIC LIQUID SOAP
For
Surgical, Medical and General Hygienic Use.
—BENGAL CHEMICAL—
STOCKISTS:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Bombay 2.
KONKAR BROTHERS
POONA.
ANTISEPTIC & DEODORANT SOLUTION
For
General use as gargle, spray, mouth-wash etc. Absolutely non-irritating
BENGAL CHEMICAL & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
CALCUTTA.

'GLYMOL'
ANTISEPTIC & DEODORANT SOLUTION
For
General use as gargle, spray, mouth-wash etc. Absolutely non-irritating
BENGAL CHEMICAL & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
CALCUTTA.

IRVO
Vegetable Vitamin Oil for Diseases of Blood; Bones; Brain; Superior to Cod Liver in effect.
An Indian Product for Strict Vegetarians
Irvo Laboratories
NAGPUR.
Depot.
AMRUT PHARMACY

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
To-day's Sales. 4,000 Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 Bales.
Sales for Export 50
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50
THE SEEDS

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES TAXATION PROPOSALS

Members Agree To Duty On Silver.

NEEDLESS SOLICITUDE FOR BURMA OIL COMPANY.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21. Mr. Massood Ahmed moved for the abolition of the clause imposing duty on salt.

Sir George Rainy said that the effect of the amendment, if carried, would be that the House would take away the control of exercises over the fixing of the duty on salt, leaving it to the Governor-General-in-Council to fix the duty in the manner he liked. Deleting the clause in the Finance Bill did not repeal the Salt Act which empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to levy the duty. The motion was rejected.

Similarly three amendments of Mr. Amarnath Dutt reducing the salt duty to eight annas, twelve annas and one rupee were rejected after Sir George Schuster had explained to the House that the policy of Government during the last one year had been to move with the wishes of the public. Government in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact had allowed inhabitants in salt-producing districts on the coast to pick manufacture and sell duty-free salt. And in order to make India self-supporting in the matter of salt, Government had brought forward a bill to levy an import duty on salt.

When the President was putting to the House that clause two of the Finance Bill stand part of the Bill, Mr. Chetty, intervening said that the clause related to schedule one to which several amendments figured on the agenda paper. He suggested that schedule one be first voted by the House.

The President agreed.

The amendment of Mr. S. Rama Raju was declared out of order as it enhanced the rate of taxation.

IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR

Mr. Abdullah Haroon moved reduction of import duty on raw sugar by rupee one four. He said India still wanted raw sugar till refining industry was established in India.

Sir George Schuster said pending consideration of the Tariff Board Report, on sugar Government had levied duty only for revenue purposes. The question, therefore, of protecting or encouraging refining industry did not arise. The motion was rejected.

The House also rejected two amendments of Messrs. Wajehuddin and Shani to reduce duty on silver to four annas and four annas one pie respectively as also the motion of Mr. Shahnai to reduce duty on spices and betel nut to fifteen per cent.

IMPORT DUTY ON KEROSENE

After schedule one and clause two were adopted, Mr. S. C. Mitra moved reduction of nine pie import duty on kerosene. Government, he said, in order to balance their budget were making it impossible for poor people to balance their budget.

Mr. Biswas felt the reduction of the import duty would also mean reduction of the excise duty on kerosene which financial considerations might not permit.

Mr. Chetty said the question whether the excise duty should be abolished could be discussed at the proper time, but the question before the House for the present was whether it was prepared to raise the prices of kerosene oil by nine pices and hit the poor consumer to that extent.

Mr. Chetty said it would not affect the consumer even if the excise duty was kept up at proposed level, for the prices of kerosene were not fixed by the cost of production and a fair margin for profit but by import prices of that oil.

Mr. Rangachariar struck a note of warning. He said at a

time when cry for safeguards was loudest in India it would not be wise to deprive a British concern of the benefit they had been enjoying for the last 26 years. Further if the present difference between import and excise duty be done away with the only result would be Burma Oil Company would abolish the difference in prices of white oil and yellow oil by raising the prices of yellow oil. And as it was only yellow oil which was largely consumed by poor people the action of the Assembly might hit instead of benefiting the poor people. He condemned the action of the Burma Oil Company in fixing the prices of oil not by the cost of production and a fair margin of profit, but by some unholy alliance with foreign importers of oil.

If Europeans in the country wished fair treatment they should place the interests of India in the forefront. The speaker was for cheaper yellow oil.—A. P.

DUTY ON KEROSENE.

Sir Abdur Rahim said he had no objection to the Finance Member collecting as much revenue as possible from the Customs provided it did not hit the poor.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi agreed with Mr. Rangachariar that the existing difference between Customs and Excise should continue in the interest of consumers. The Burma Oil Company would be hit if this advantage was not given. At the same time he wanted that the price of yellow oil which was consumed largely by poorer classes should not go up.

TEMPORARY SURCHARGE.

Sir George Rainy emphasised that surcharge embodied in the Bill was only for one year and any radical remodelling of the structure of taxation was inappropriate when the method selected was that of a temporary surcharge. The figures show that people were buying more and more white oil in preference to yellow oil.

If Mr. Rangachariar's suggestion was adopted customs duty on yellow oil would be two annas three pices and excise duty on yellow oil would be one anna and three pices. This would mean loss to Government of forty-five lakhs. Moreover if they reduced import duty on oil people would set to work to manufacture that oil only.

ANOTHER PROMISE.

Government would, however, examine the position and if they found that revenue position improved by the latter part of the year when Government might agree to forego this. But at present Government could not give up that revenue.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty at this stage made it clear that non-official parties were agreed that they should take decision first on import duty.

SOLICITUDE FOR BURMA OIL CO.

Mr. Heathcote said price in America was fixed by price of white kerosene in other parts of the world. Removal of import duty by itself would not have the benefit which Mr. S. C. Mitra hoped. The House could not adopt a position which would be inconsistent with that adopted in respect of salt. The House must assure itself that kerosene oil supply would be maintained by whatever attitude it adopted. The Burma Oil Company had throughout maintained its supply to India. If the House adopted attitude of removing preferential duty, he asked, was it reasonable to expect that that Company would maintain supply to India should they find prices in other parts of the world very much more favourable than could be offered them by India. The Burma Oil Company could not invest more money in India and develop their schemes for maintain-

BENGAL MINISTERS' BLOATED SALARIES.

Council Rejects Cut MINISTERS KEEP MUM.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21. The Bengal Council rejected today non-official motions to reduce Ministers' salaries.

Mr. J. N. Basu, the Liberal leader, opposing, said he did not like to make any invidious distinctions between the pay of Executive Councillors and that of Ministers.

TALL STORY.

Mr. W. L. Travers thought that a reduction would be taken by certain section of people in Bengal as a vote of no confidence in the Ministry.

The Finance Member said that so long as the Executive Councillors were given higher pay, it would not be desirable, from a political point of view, to cut down the Ministers' salaries. The question might be decided at the coming Round Table Conference.

The Ministers were asked by a section of the House to express their views upon the subject, but none of them responded.—A. P.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION APPROVES PREMIER'S POLICY

CAWNPORE, Mar. 21. The European Association meeting after an address by Mr. Gavin Jones, passed resolutions approving of the Prime Minister's announcement of January 19th and urging the Council of the European Association to pursue constructive work upon which European delegates had been engaged, including the provision in the constitution of adequate safeguards for European and other communities.

Another resolution reaffirmed that no constitutional settlement would be accepted unless the final scheme of such settlement received the approval of Europeans, Moslems and all minority communities.—A. P.

New Delhi.—News from Nushki states that a tribal fight took place recently between Taraks and Achakzai men some 20 miles from the border in Afghan territory. Four Taraks were killed. The enemy carried away three guns and two flocks of sheep.—A. P.

RELIEF TO CONSUMERS.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty—Am I to understand that if we give Mr. Heathcote bigger margin, profit then instead of putting money in his own pocket he will give relief to the consumer.

Mr. Heathcote.—Yes. With this assurance I hope you will vote against the amendment which seems to take away the existing preference to the Burma Oil Company.

A FOREIGN COMPANY.

Mr. B. Das did not take the view that the Burma Oil Company was an indigenous company. He asked how much of the profits of the Burma Oil Company were spent in India.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar did not approve of the suggestion that import duty should be removed and excise duty should remain. This gave no guarantee that prices should go down. So far as prices were concerned there was a perfect understanding between the Burma Oil and the Standard Oil Company, the result being that the consumer was no better off. If Burma was separated from India separate covenants had to be entered into regarding tariff relations between the two countries.

STRANGE, BUT SILLY.

Mr. Arthur Moore thought that Burma representatives would be disillusioned if the opposition parties here were opposed to development of Burma's national industry.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed did not think prices in India would go up if there was change in excise duty. He asked Mr. Arthur Moore if the profits of the Burma Oil Company remained in Burma.

Further discussion of the amendment of Mr. S. C. Mitra was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

'ILLITERATE AND INARTICULATE CULTIVATORS Result Of British "Affection"

BIRDWOOD'S WARNING AGAINST INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, March 22. Sir William Birdwood who has recently returned from India at a dinner of London Devonian Association expressed a hope that whatever Government was in power, it would remember that the mass of Indian people were illiterate and inarticulate cultivators of soil.

Whatever happened, he hoped safeguards they read about would be real safeguards and that Government would see that these people were not handed over to intelligentsia who spoke in the name of India, without having the same affection for Indian cultivator that the English people had always had.—Reuter.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKE

Prizes of 1½ Millions.

LONDON, Mar. 22. It is officially announced that prizes in the Dublin Grand National Hospitals sweepstake will amount to million and a quarter sterling.

First prize will be one of 374 thousand, second of 187,500 and third 125,000. Other 83 horses

CONGRESS CAPTURES HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21. Howrah Municipal elections were over to-day and out of 20 elected seats 17 were captured by Congress, one by an Independent and two by non-Congressmen.—A. P.

FRENCH AIRMEN ARRIVE IN TOKIO

Tokio.—Burtin and Moensche have arrived. They covered 12,000 miles from Paris in 19-1/2 days.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO SCOUTER DAVAR & FRIEND

Sheriff Marzban Says Indians Can Hold Their Own

Enthusiastic scenes marked the home-coming of Scouter Framji J. Davar and Mr. Gustav Sytavianik, the two intrepid youths who completed their round-the-world tour on push-bikes and arrived back in Bombay on Sunday morning. They were given a rousing welcome near the Chhatra Mehta Hut on the Azad Maidan, where thousands of Parsis assembled to congratulate the heroes.

DEED THAT WILL LIVE.

Mr. P. J. Murzban, the Sheriff of Bombay, in according the cyclists a warm welcome to Bombay said that their feats of endurance, bravery and adventure would be recorded not only in the history of Bombay and of India but in the history of the world (cheers).

Scouter Davar was later presented to Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, at the Headquarters of the Indian Auxiliary Forces.

SISTER AND BROTHER.

The cyclists were escorted by scouts on bicycles in a triumphant procession from Kurla to Bombay. At the Dadar Parsi Colony, they were the recipients of vociferous cheers from Parsis. Miss Jeral Jamshedji Davar, sister of Scouter Davar, was the first to greet her brother and congratulated him on his achievement. On reaching the E-planade Malden, the cyclists

were garlanded by the Sheriff amidst loud applause.

MURZBAN ON HOLDING ONE'S OWN.

Mr. Murzban in welcoming Scouter Davar and his companion said that not only Parsis but every Indian should be proud of Scouter Davar's achievements. Their feats of endurance, bravery and adventure would be recorded in the history of the world. Scouter Davar had proved to the world that an Indian can hold his own in any domain or field.

Scouter Davar was surrounded by a crowd of admirers including Parsi girls who obtained his autograph and cheered him.

MR. GUSTAV'S THANKS.

Mr. Gustav, thanked the audience for the great welcome they had given him and his companion. Being an Austrian German by nationality, Mr. Gustav pleaded inability to make a long speech in English. Whatever English he could speak was "picked up in the streets" during his world tour.

Scouter Davar said that he was overwhelmed by the welcome that Bombay had given them.

SEVEN LONG YEARS.

It may be mentioned that Scouter Davar left Bombay seven years ago (in January 1924) and covered 64,000 miles on his bicycle. Another reception in their honour will be held at the C. J. Hall on Tuesday evening.

FRONTIER CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTED

Words Not Deeds Wanted

PESHAWAR, March 20. The election of office-bearers of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee has resulted as follows:

President, Messrs. Agha Lal Badshah; Vice-Presidents, Abdol Ghaffar Khan, Habibullah Khan, Wakil Pir Shahanshah Khan, and Malik Amir Awwad, Editor, "Taranikh Sarhad"; General Secretary, Lal Pakra Khan.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

Messrs. Agha Lal Badshah, Khan Ailgul Khan, Habibullah Khan, and Karmahomed Jilahi have been elected members of the All-India Congress Committee.

The Committee has elected 43 delegates to the Karachi Congress.

WORDS NOT DEEDS

The Frontier Provincial Khilafat Committee has issued posters in reply to the Chief Commissioner's recent proclamation. The Committee says that such professions of goodwill will be ineffective, unless they are backed by something liberally constructive. The Committee urges the immediate introduction of 75 per cent elective element in the local bodies on the Frontier.—A. P.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING F. CLOTH TRADER.

No Settlement Without Release Of Meerut Prisoners!

AMRITSAR, March 20. Police recovered one automatic pistol and seven cartridges from a search of the house of Nandlal, a young man, who has been arrested on a charge of shooting with a pistol a foreign cloth trader recently. Cartridges are said to be of the same lot as those extracted from the shot trader.

The newly formed youngmen's association organised to-day a procession with black and red flags as a protest against the Irwin-Gandhi settlement without the release of Meerut Conspiracy Case and other such prisoners.—A. P.

"MERCILESS BEATING, IN HUMAN TREATMENT AND STARVATION".

I. M. S. Jail Superintendents Have Failed To Win Public Confidence.

MORE EXPENDITURE ON MEERUT CASE BY U. P. GOVT.

LUCKNOW, March 21. The United Provinces Council discussed to-day demands under the head "Jails and Administration of Justice." Mainly on the ground of economy, the jail demand of Rs. 3,763,000 was reduced by Rs. 54,650, before being voted. Discussion of administration of justice was not concluded when the Council adjourned.

JAILS HAVE FAILED.

In the course of the discussion of jail demand, Mr. Chintamani suggested that the policy of appointing Superintendents of Central Jails, invariably from Indian Medical Services needed to be changed. I. M. S. Regime of jails, specially under the present Inspector-General of Prisons, had not been conspicuous for success. The volume of intensity of dissatisfaction with the jail administration that existed in the province would show that whatever their technical qualifications, I. M. S. Superintendents had signally failed to win public confidence.

ALL REPERCUSSIONS.

The Nawab of Chhattari replying said, five of the six posts of Superintendent of Central Jails were reserved by the Secretary of State for the I. M. S. Officers. Allegations of merciless beating, inhuman treatment, deliberate starvation of prisoners were then made by several non-official members.

BY-GONES BE BY-GONES!

The Nawab of Chhattari, doubted if all the allegations were true. He admitted there might be some instances where excesses were committed by jail officials, but he hoped that they were matters of past and it were best to let by-gones be by-gones.

The token motion in connection with jail demand was then withdrawn.

RS. 10,000 FOR MEERUT CASE.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani moved a resolution for a cut in the demand under the administration of justice by Rs. 10,000 in respect of an item concerning temporary courts. He urged that every pie spent by the State in connection with the Meerut Conspiracy Case must be borne by the Government of India.

The Nawab of Chhattari, Member, opposing the motion said the cost of the court had to be borne by the U. P. Government. The Government of India, like any other complainant, was entitled to justice free of cost. The reduction motion was carried by 29 votes against 26.—A. P.

NOTHING SHORT OF MAHATMA'S 11 POINTS.

Release Detenus, Meerut Under-Trials And M. Law Prisoners.

PARSI RAKIYA SABHA'S MANIFESTO

Sjt. B. F. Bharucha, Gen. Secy. of the Parsi Rakhiya Sabha has issued the following manifesto on behalf of the Sabha:—

The Parsi Rakhiya Sabha welcomes the Gandhi-Irwin Truce in the belief that it affords opportunities both to the Congress and the Government to review their respective positions, and revise their respective policy. It will enable the Government to realise how discontent was spreading widely and swiftly both amongst the masses and the services; and it will equally enable the Congress to realise how violence was fast coming in the country owing to Official Repression, people's exasperation and leaders' incarceration.

REMOVING OLD SORES.

Under the circumstances, the Parsi Rakhiya Sabha welcomes the participation of the Congress in the coming R. T. C.; and urges Lord Irwin's Government to release all Satyagrahi and Political Prisoners, including the Bengal Detenus Meerut under-trial Prisoners, and the Martial Law Prisoners of Peshawar and Sholapur, for creating a favourable atmosphere and removing old sores in the country.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS.

The Sabha earnestly requests Mahatma Gandhi that along with the other problems in his hands he will be pleased to concentrate on the following all important questions, viz. (1) the Ratio, (2) the North West Frontier, and (3) the separation of Burma. These can be dealt with without delay by the Government.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY

Civic Guard Superintendent Shot Dead

LONDON, March 21. Superintendent Curtin of Tipperary Civic Guards, who conducted the case for State in a recent charge of illegal drilling in Co. Tipperary was shot dead this morning outside his home by several unknown persons.

His body was riddled with bullets.—Reuter.

Douglas Fairbanks In Cooch Behar

AS RANI'S FRIEND.

COOCH-BEHAR, Mar. 21. Douglas Fairbanks, the famous

film star, has arrived here in company with her Highness the Maharani as State guest. His programme includes excursion to reserve forests.—Reuter.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

First Step To Pan-European Federation

LONDON, March 21. Berlin.—Austro-German economic agreement has been concluded, which Foreign Minister Curtius claims to be the first step towards the realisation of Mr. Briand's Pan-European Federation.

Customs administrations will remain separate, but the revenue from duties will be pooled and divided. Agreement is of three years' duration and is subjected to six months' notice.—Reuter.